

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1926

NO. 11

One Worker's Thanksgiving

Paterson & Los Angeles Achieve

***World Electrical Trust—
American Made***

Electrical Rates Analyzed

First Radio Union

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

DEVOTED TO THE
CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED
LABOR



AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

UNION LIFE INSURANCE FOR UNION MEN

A BIRTHDAY REPORT OF

LABOR'S FIRST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

November is the second anniversary of the formation of this first old line legal reserve life insurance company of Organized Labor, under the auspices of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in all its departments. Labor has therefore been in the insurance field for two years.

How have the trade unionists responded?

We have individual policy-holders in more than half the states, and also in Canada, Alaska and the Canal Zone; and group life insurance policies covering labor organizations of many crafts throughout the country.

What has been the outside effect?

The effect of this union life insurance company on the regular commercial companies has been—either directly or indirectly—to produce a reduction in the rates of many of them, in order to meet competition in issuing insurance at low cost. Also there has followed recently the establishment of a similar life insurance company by several of the international unions also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. That company, we understand, hopes to start issuing insurance next year. There is no better test of the soundness and farsightedness of the insurance plan of the Electrical Workers than these two occurrences. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

What of the Future?

There has been great interest shown in **Union Life Insurance for Union Men**, not only in the great labor centers, but also in the small groups in isolated places. Many individual inquiries and applications are being constantly received. Many organizations are working on the group life insurance plan, and are delayed only by the necessary delays for meetings, referendum votes and similar matters; and they will soon be policy-holders in this great forward movement for financial protection.

We are growing. May we serve YOU?

This company issues the standard forms of life insurance for men and women, group life insurance for labor organizations, and insurance for children in small amounts.

WRITE TODAY AND GET INFORMATION AND RATES

"UNION LIFE INSURANCE FOR UNION MEN"

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HOME OFFICE: MACHINISTS' BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

It is great playing Santa Claus in October. That's what we have been doing, yes, sir. We have been cooking up the JOURNAL of 1927—three months before the first issue of the New Year. In December we hope to make announcements of interest to our readers.

No, you will see no radical changes in the physical appearance next year. The cover will carry its attractive message in 12 instead of six colors in 1927. The magazine—if not bigger—we venture to hope—will be better. It should better mirror the happenings, ideas and hopes of this growing, kicking, tingling, transforming organization of ours.

We believe after a year of trial that it has proved wise to have changed the format of the JOURNAL. We believe the enthusiastic response of our readers justifies this belief. We believe all of our readers have taken up the JOURNAL each month with a quickening of interest, because of the attractive size, cover and illustrations. We hope that we have increased our number of careful readers. For, we say again, that the magazine is nothing without intelligent readers, readers who do not skim headlines, and glance at pictures, but who devour, chew, masticate, assimilate and convert into the brain and brawn of use all the facts and principles which, carefully sifted, lodge in our monthly record.

By the way, boys, orders are beginning to come in for the bound volume of 1926 JOURNALS. This handsome volume will stimulate the interest of ourselves in ourselves, of the public in trade unionism, and of posterity in the organization.

Professor Sumner Slichter, Cornell University, reviewing "The Power Revolution" published by this office and distributed free to members, says: "It's a very useful contribution to the methodology of workers' education." Requests for copies have come from Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, and Morris L. Cooke, distinguished engineer.

Selah!



Painting by Lea

Metropolitan Museum of Art

PICTURESQUE MONSTERS OF PANTING INDUSTRY



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1926

No. 11

World Electrical Trust Pivots in America

IMEDIATE formation of two vast international electrical trusts, with American interests, principally Insull and General Electric, figuring in both, has been reported during the last month. This is regarded as the most important news affecting the industry which has transpired since the announcement three months ago that the Insull interests had absorbed the North American Company, virtually closing the only open gap in the apparent all-American monopoly. It is further regarded as only a logical development that the powerful American monopoly should elongate itself into the European and South American fields, having already had a footing there.

The first new international combination is reported from Brussels. French Deputy Louis Locheur, who is also president of the Thomson-Houston Company of France, an electrical corporation, is engineering the deal. M. Locheur is incidentally an agent for American electrical interests, since American corporations (General Electric) are controlling stockholders in the Thomson-Houston Company. The Thomson-Houston Company is also a powerful British corporation.

The way the new international combination lines up, is shown in the chart below. This is not a research diagram, but a chart based on the news.

M. Locheur is holding conversations with German and Belgian corporation heads. Both German and Belgian interests involved are already heavily financed by American interests, chiefly the General Electric, it is reported by American spokesmen through the New York Times.

In Belgium, the so-called Heinimann interests are involved. These already act as agents for the American-European Utilities Corporation, an American financial organization, controlled by the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. (Note: In the United States the two foregoing corporations disclaim all affiliations with each other.) The American-European Utilities Corporation is now negotiating for power contracts in Poland, Central Europe and the Balkans. The New York Times comments upon this gigantic merger thus:

"It is considered that M. Locheur's report negotiations meant that a working agreement had been reached between the American-European Utilities interests and those in Germany and France. Such an agreement would make possible an electrical trust covering practically the entire European field."

South America Involved

Simultaneously with the reporting of the huge European merger, came a dispatch to Universal Service from Mexico City. This dispatch stated: "Plans for the formation of a huge international electrical syndicate covering the United States, Latin America and Europe are being formulated by industrial leaders according to information received in financial circles here."

"The principal United States interests involved are the General Electric Company, of New York and the Samuel Insull group with headquarters in Chicago. In addition to these groups are mentioned the Pearson

and Fleming interests in England, the Canadian group associated with the Royal Bank of Canada, and having extensive holdings in Latin America, and the Lowenstein interests in Belgium.

"The superproject is understood to involve not only operation of public utilities such as light and power and street railways, but also extensive development of hydro-electric power enterprises in connection with irrigation systems.

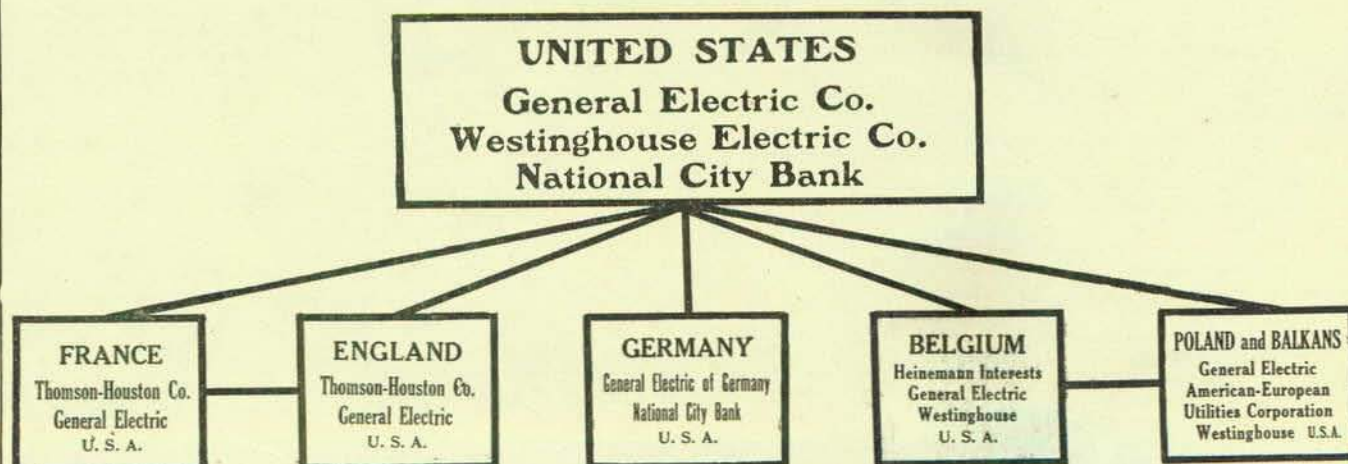
"Canadian-controlled Mexican interests are already investing more than \$7,000,000 in great hydro-electrical project in co-operation with the Calles government.

"The moving idea behind the projected association of electrical enterprises, as understood here, is the belief that closer co-operation is desirable from the viewpoint of economy and efficient functioning of the whole group.

"While Mexican financial groups are interested in the reports of the project, information is lacking here also of the progress of the negotiations. It is realized that the entire undertaking depends on the outcome of conferences in world business centers like New York and London."

In view of the fact that the General Electric, through its creature, Electric Bond and Share Company, already controls many big electrical corporations in Cuba, Panama and South America the foregoing report seems probable and logical. The subsidiary through which the General Electric controls South America power companies is the American and Foreign Power Company. Some of the important

Elements in Recently Reported European Electrical Trust



Data:--New York Times

subsidiaries of the American and Foreign Power Company are:

Panama Power and Light Corporation,
Empresa Guatemalteca de Electricidad, Inc.,
Compania Cubana de Electricidad, Inc.,
Overte Interurban Electric Company, Inc.

The American and Foreign Power Company controls 4 companies in Panama, 2 companies in Guatemala, 11 companies in Cuba and at least one in South America.

It is believed that Samuel Insull is in on the new industrial mergers by virtue of his recent vigorous acquisition of company after company in the midwest and in New England.

II

The foregoing international electrical trusts mark the inevitable drift of the United States into world politics, irrespective of world courts and leagues of nations. It is to be understood as part of the logic of America's present world position. With European nations either bankrupt or near-bankrupt and with the United States immensely wealthy, as a result of the war, and through fortunate possession of natural resources, the fateful interpenetration of European business by American dollars was but the next step.

Recently French, Belgian and German steel magnates have organized a steel trust, which though avowedly not directed against the United States, is either directed against the United States or financed by American money.

French labor, through the General Federation of Labor has issued a stiff warning against selling or leasing out France's governmental monopolies to American financiers.

Some labor journalists contend that there is a movement on foot by American bankers to buy up controlling interests in telephone, electric lighting, and railways state-owned in Europe, and to put them into private hands. In view of the fact that American electrical interests are open-shop, the drift is fraught with momentous consequences to European labor.

Fast upon the heels of the announcement of these international mergers in electricity and steel comes a demand by international bankers for the levelling of tariff barriers in Europe. This demand, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, is the most remarkable document promulgated in the history of finance. The nations represented are the United States; Great Britain, headed by Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England; Germany, headed by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichs bank; France, by R. P. Duchemin, head of the Chemical Industry Union; Italy, by Antonio Stefano Benini, head of the General Fascist Confederation of Industries; Austria, by Alfred Heinsheimer of the Vienna Bank Verein; Belgium, by F. Hautain, governor of the National Bank of Belgium; Czechoslovakia, by Dr. Vilempospisil, governor of the Czechoslovak National Bank; Denmark, by A. O. Andersen, head of the Danish Steamship Owners Association; Holland, by C. E. Ter Meulin; Hungary, by Gustav Gratz, former foreign minister; Norway, by Caesar Bang, head of the Federation of Norwegian Industries; Poland, by Stanislaw Karpinski, president of the Polish Bank; Sweden, by J. S. Edstrom, electrical manufacturer; and Switzerland by G. Bachmann, president of the Swiss National Bank.

Shows Bankers Divided

The document contends that Europe is broken up in innumerable states engaged bitterly in trade wars through tariff im-

posts and that prosperity is being retarded.

The manifesto of these international banks is interpreted as a signal for bitter political wars within the various countries. It has been an open secret in the United States for a decade that all was not well in banking circles. Strife reigns there except when a solid front is turned against organized labor. The battle is between international bankers and industrial bankers. Mr. Morgan may be said to represent the international bankers, and Mr. Mellon, the industrial bankers. Mr. Mellon told President Coolidge that he knew nothing of the bankers' manifesto before it was published, and both he and President Coolidge gave the world to understand that there was to be no battering down of tariff walls.

Out in Indiana, like some strange coincidence in a mystery drama, Clyde A. Walb, chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, electrified the nation by charging that international bankers had raised a propaganda fund of \$8,000,000 to induce school children to believe in the League of Nations and the World Court. The national elections will be fought out again in 1928, it is believed, between the international bankers and the industrialists.

III

A European power project—the biggest on that continent yet attempted—is scheduled to be built in part at least by American capital, if Russia can secure such a loan, it is believed. This power development is on the Dnieper River in the Ukraine, and will be larger than Muscle Shoals according to Hugh L. Cooper, American engineer, who has been asked to act as engineering counsel. Mr. Cooper says: "The Dnieper River project would be unequalled by any other water power enterprise in its effect on agriculture, navigation and industry. Certainly it must add millions to the national wealth in a short time. Less than five years would be needed to open the river, which is Russia's one southern outlet to the sea.

"The site lies in the district of Dniprostroy, some 200 miles from Odessa and the Black Sea. River craft now travel to this point, where rapids with a drop of 125 feet bar navigation. Once the rapids have been 'drowned out' by the construction of a dam and locks installed in a new canal, vessels up to 2,000 tons could ascend the river a further distance of 800 miles. Under present conditions there is no important water-borne commerce between Odessa and the interior. Shipping moves from the Black Sea to the rapids and from the rapids to remote points without much relation. We need only find a way around the rapids and the vast valley of the Dnieper will become a tributary for world trade.

"This valley, covering many thousands of square miles, lies in the granary of Europe. The soil is black and rich and all of the cereals grow there in abundance despite primitive methods. Its products are shipped to Odessa by rail, a difficult and relatively costly means of transport. Russian railroads have not yet recovered from the strain of the long conflict that swept along their lines. Roadbeds generally are in excellent condition, but rolling stock is insufficient and outworn.

"I found a river about three-quarters of a mile wide at Zaporozh, where the power plant would be erected. Construction is entirely feasible, merely a matter of capital and equipment, with competent direction.

Greater Than Muscle Shoals

"It would be necessary to construct a canal around the dam with three locks,

each having a rise of forty-two feet. Commerce would move north and south in barges and ships up to 300 feet, placing navigation on about the same basis as in our own Ohio River. At the same time we would build the dam and install the first hydroelectric unit of 350,000,000 horsepower. Later the plant could be increased to 600,000,000 horse power. Ultimate production would be about 35 per cent greater than Muscle Shoals because there is a larger and steadier flow of water. Within a year or two the river commerce should reach four to five million tons and it is capable of development to twenty million.

"Benefits of the plan are not confined to agriculture and navigation, but would have a broad influence upon industry as well. Below the rapids lies another Pittsburgh steel district. The country has coal, ore and water power within reach. Large plants are in operation and the opportunity for expansion is boundless. On the day that the hydroelectric station is completed Russia will have in her southern valley a source of inexhaustible wealth. With barges and ships penetrating a thousand miles inland, her steppes shipping their grain down the river and a great industrial region in full operation, the Valley of the Dnieper would rival the Mississippi. Inception of this era demands no more than \$60,000,000 and five years' work. The investment would put the two ports of Odessa and Sebastopol in direct communication with the whole valley, and beyond the ports lie the markets of the world."

IV

Meantime, as the ebb and flow of Big Business on an international scale agitates American minds, the battle of Muscle Shoals at home goes forward. C. Bascomb Slem, former secretary to President Coolidge, has unceremoniously stalked upon the scene with a proposal to take over the project. He will present his plan to Congress early in the coming session, he announced.

Up in New York state the power issue has become a point of practical politics. Whether the Aluminum Company of America (Mr. Mellon's private corporation) is to become the chief beneficiary of the state water power resources is to be decided soon.

V

The drift, too, is toward a United States of Europe. This trend was reported in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, in December, 1925. At that time we forecasted that three main results would accrue:

(1) Effort of certain American employers to cut wages so as to meet European competition.

(2) Depression due to loss of European markets, when the European nations reached a stage of approximate self-support.

(3) Strengthening of imperialism, and the effort to put over on American workmen the psychology of war.

It is still too early to measure to what extent these impending conditions have already been reached. It would seem, however, that with American capital heavily invested in Europe, with American interests taking a leading part in organizing European mergers, possibility of war might be lessened. However, interlocking French and German directorates operating before 1914 did not prevent the outbreak of the World War, it should be remembered.

It is reported from Paris that an effort is being made to organize an international banking organization, with all Europe enlisted to furnish the capital. The purpose of this new banking group would be to pay back war debts to America.

Senator Norris' Message



SENATOR GEORGE F. NORRIS

ON the eve of the opening of Congress, Senator Norris, progressive leader, while preparing to reopen the fight for retention of Muscle Shoals, sends this message to electrical workers and other citizens interested in public ownership and control:

"Let me recapitulate. The monopoly of water and electrical power is inevitable. It is coming no matter what we or anyone else think about it. It will make possible a new world—an industry where much of the drudgery shall be eliminated, and a domestic economy that will release women for other tasks and a new leisure. It will be the most powerful monopoly ever known, and it is just unthinkable that we will allow it to be privately controlled. It should be publicly owned; all stock juggling should be eliminated, and all private profit excluded. And the present offers the opportunity to do this thing, if we are alert and courageous.

"One of the forces that is making monopoly inevitable is economy. Interconnection of high-powered trunk lines enables a power system to convert secondary power into primary power. Interconnection, call it super-power or giant power, increases the power output for stations thus joined. This has been repeatedly shown by engineers appearing before senate committees. And this the public does not thoroughly understand.

"There is yet time to secure public control of valuable water power sites. That time with its golden opportunity will not last forever, though; and when once the private monopoly arrives, it will be too late. We shall have signed away control of our lives and our lives' comfort to a small group of private owners. And make no mistake about it, they will grind us. That is human nature. Give men unchecked power, and they abuse it."

VI

A labor writer, who returned from an extended tour in Europe this summer, said on his return to the writer: "I found only two foreign offices accurately informed on international affairs, England and Russia." The reactionary British government knows what's going on; and the communistic Russian government knows what is going on.

That there is need for Americans to know what is going on cannot be doubted. That there is need for American labor to know what is going on is also patent. What happens in Europe affects American working conditions, and American wages. Just because Italy is 2,500 miles away is no good reason for being ignorant as to what the Fascists want. Readily recognizing the difficulty in finding out the facts, still American labor may be expected to keep a close watch on these trends that vitally affect lives.

As the World Sees Us

J. Ramsay MacDonald, ex-premier of Great Britain, says in part in the November "World Tomorrow:"

As a result of the war the financial transactions of the United States have been woven like a network over Europe, and this again brings the nation into closer contact with the world. The United States has made enormous economic gains out of the war; Europe has been impoverished. In consequence, the States is accused of flaunting its money in the face of the world. Not only do the powerful financial interests which hold European mortgages try to influence policy, but the government is never able to forget the investments of its citizens in its relations with foreign powers. Investments by nationals have frequently been an introduction to political interference by govern-

ments, especially in weak and tottering states of which there are more than usual scattered about the world at present. The revolution in United States financial transactions and its rise as a great creditor nation must in the end revolutionize its political relations to the world. British policy as regards Russia is unblushingly confessed by our present government to be determined by the Soviets' treatment of its British creditors, and American policy in China is not uniformly independent of economic interests. In all likelihood the tremendous expansion of the United States as a creditor nation will give financial interests an increasing power in both the national and international policies of European states, and though that is by no means new, its strengthening is not really for the good of the people. In this connection, I must note the effect on Europe of the tariff policy of the States, which with its financial policy is raising in Europe an economic alliance of protection and aggression against what, rightly or wrongly, is becoming to be regarded as an intention to hold Europe in financial subjection to the west.

Another item in United States policy which is to have considerable effect upon Europe is that of immigration. The United States ought not to be asked to keep an open door, unless that suits it, to everybody who can take a steamer ticket and go westward to find employment, a means of living and a home. Our own Dominions restrict the numbers and define the qualifications of those they admit. A state has a perfect right, moral as well as constitutional, to protect its standards of life and its civilization, providing of course that it is not merely obstructing the use of the world's resources. But if the surplus population of Europe is damned up within Europe, if there is no drainage for the swamps of our people, we shall have to face the world-old problem

of how to deal with too many mouths, a rise of prices and a lowering of the standards of life. This will influence Europe in revolutionary ways, will narrow and harden the nationalist spirit, give a new impetus to imperialist colonial expansion and increase the menace of European powers to the weaker and the native states. This is being seen already in Italian policy, and it is interesting to note that the stream of Irish emigration westwards having been limited, the surplus is flowing into the southwest of Scotland and Wales, and there is some indication of an anti-Irish movement in both these places. One of the results of this on Europe will undoubtedly be to give impetus to a conscious movement in Europe for the limitation of population by birth control. In view of the attitude of the Roman Catholic church, however, this is not without ominous consequences.

European nations with interests in the Far East and the Pacific are somewhat uncertain regarding the objective of United States policy in these regions. Essentially, we assume, it is defensive against racial penetration and also against a possible military attack. From the field covered by the strategy of this defense China cannot be excluded. So the problem becomes confused with economic influence which China at once brings into play. There is a growing feeling in Europe that United States influence in China needs some defining. It is not only governmental but private, and it is not difficult to imagine how a situation might arise when the government at Washington may have to be responsible for the political schemes of its nationals in China, because they will give rise to danger to other nationals and a control of Chinese policy.

Only men whose selfish interests dominate their minds can see harm in the Union Label.

Our Bill Wirepatcher Looks Before and After

ONE WORKER'S THANKSGIVING

It was Wednesday afternoon and the next day would be Thanksgiving. Bill Wirepatcher scraped his feet on the mat, before he went into the cozy kitchen. Martha was fixing something in a saucepan, maybe pumpkin for the pies, at least the fragrance of pumpkin lingered in the warm room.

"Put your dinner pail away in the pantry," she commanded. "Won't have to eat out of that till Friday." Like a well domesticated lad, Bill obeyed, but enticing odors led him back again to the kitchen.

"Um, what's this?" He sampled cranberry sauce, grinning like a boy. "Say, I want to tell you one thing, old lady, that I'm thankful for, and that's a wife who's such a good cook."

"Well, I'm thankful you can buy me the groceries to do it with," returned Martha, cheerfully. "Now, Bill, since you seem to want to stay in the kitchen, you might as well take the rolling pin and roll it over these crackers a few times. I think I'll try to get the dressing for the turkey out of the way so there won't be so much to do tomorrow."

"We've had a pretty good year," he remarked as the crackers crunched crisply. "Going to put a few nuts in the dressing? I like nuts in sage dressing . . . and a little oyster dressing in the other end of the bird, huh? There's been lots of building this year. We've scarcely lost a day."

"Yes, and every day's been worth more in real hard cash than last year. That raise in the rate has meant quite a lot."

"We didn't have to strike for a week or so to get it; that's the value of organization. I guess the contractors figured a strike would be expensive to them, too."

"Yes, we've had a little more money this year," Martha agreed, "and it doesn't seem that food and clothing have gone up much in price, either. If it keeps on like this we'll have no trouble sending the youngsters through high school. And I always feel so much more comfortable in my mind when I can put a little in the bank now and then. You never know when you'll need it."

"Well, it looks as though we'd have enough work to keep us busy most of the winter," Bill declared. "Seems like we're on the upgrade and goin' strong."

"It'll be a good Thanksgiving," Martha affirmed. "Now, dear, I wonder, would you chop up an onion?"

* * *

The foregoing, we hope, is not a too-ideal picture of what is happening throughout the United States.

Labor has something to be thankful for on this Thanksgiving. Electrical workers have had their full share of good fortune. Raises in wage rates have been effected and co-operative relations with employers have generally been maintained. Moreover, wage raises have not been swallowed up immediately by an increased cost in living. The working man can now enjoy some of the comforts of existence and keep his children in school. Labor, too, is winning a moral victory for the high wage theory. Some economists, employers and bankers are becoming converted to the idea that workers must be not only producers but also consumers. Thus the menacing thundercloud of overproduction fades slowly from the horizon.

The noticeable trend toward a shorter working week is another hopeful sign. Our own membership have shown how eager the worker is for education. An extra day of leisure gives time to study, to think, to en-

joy healthful recreation. The five-day week is coming.

The Department of Labor surveys show that unions, particularly in the building trades, are gaining members steadily. The gospel of organization is being carried into new fields—such widely diverse fields as tire manufacturing and the movies. The New York subway strike and other similar events have clearly demonstrated the fallacy of the company union substitute, and true

After the Year's Toil

(Written for the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS)

*Evening is sweet
For, labor done, we rest.
Through man-thick streets, we glide
At inner peace
Knowing that Mary and the babes
Wait at home with supper on the stove.*

*So it seems to me, autumn is—
A kind of evening of the year,
When men rest after toil
And nature rests, and beast.*

*The fields lie calm under turbulent skies,
Their labor done;
The corn in shocks,
The granaries full,
The apples rosy in the bare black boughs,
Cider flows, and the blue haze of wood-smoke
paints the sky.*

*November, the season's afternoon,
A time for thought
A time for remembering
A time for peace.
'Tis then we workers halt our round of toil
To measure time;
To thank the Master Worker, too,
Who seems to pause amidst the fullness of
the year.*

JOHN GRAY MULLIN.

trade unionism is gaining, though the company union menace remains.

The year has passed for labor with only one large or costly strike, the coal strike. The strike is a legitimate weapon and the ultimate one, in case of necessity, but this year the necessity has seldom arisen. For this labor is thankful.

That adherents of the open shop are becoming decidedly uneasy and apprehensive is shown by recent happenings in Detroit. The effort to keep labor leaders from speaking in the churches of Detroit is a straw that shows which way the wind blows. As the New Republic puts it, instead of silencing labor leaders this action erected a sounding board that gave added volume to their voices.

Such are the highlights of the year. Many struggles lie ahead, corporations and monopolies grow ever more deeply entrenched, new inventions and the spreading use of machinery bring new problems. But without seeming too optimistic, labor may cautiously venture to remark that this year, so far as we can see, has been a good one.

* * *

If you don't think so, compare it with the "good old days" when the first Thanksgiving party was held in 1620 by the justly celebrated Pilgrim fathers.

Black slavery made its appearance in America in 1619, and the first blacks to arrive were set to work with white slaves already on the scene. Southern planters procured white slaves from the prisons of

England; others were laborers who bound themselves for a period in the hope of becoming free-holders of land afterwards. No 8-hour day for those fellows! The man who was sick or exhausted was kept at his task by an overseer with a heavy whip. William II of England, who took the throne in 1688, is said to have sold into West Indian slavery at least 840 Englishmen who were captured in Monmouth's Rebellion, many of them being given by royal grants to ladies of the court who in turn sold them to plantation owners. This was considered a humane method of treating political prisoners; the more important ones were beheaded or similarly disposed of.

In those times taxes were exorbitant and fixed arbitrarily by king or governor of the colony; religious freedom was far from general; and there was no fixed code of laws to hamper the magistrates, who settled cases according to English common law, the precepts of the Bible, and their own prejudices. The first New England code of laws was not adopted until 1641. Most severe and painful punishments might be imposed upon such offenders as the poor fellow who stole a loaf of bread for his starving family; or the gallant who was thought to have glanced approvingly at his neighbor's wife.

Imprisonment for debt was quite the thing in those happy days and if you managed to keep your freedom by strict adherence to customs and blue laws, comported yourself humbly in the presence of your "betters," you might find yourself in jail for owing the grocer sixpence. It was considered seemly for working people to be blessed with large families; their children might be "bound out" as servants or apprenticed to a trade. In either case their master was sole authority as to their hours of labor.

Even as late as Lincoln's time, as related in Carl Sandburg's "Lincoln," imprisonment for debt was the customary procedure in America. Thousands were in jail, as many as 10,000 in the state of New York alone. These, however, were usually not workers, for workers had no credit, but unfortunate tradesmen who failed in business.

Labor unions were in such disrepute that they became practically secret societies lest names of the members should be known. Strikers in New York state were found guilty of "conspiracy to raise wages" and fined \$1 each.

In 1831, when textile factories commenced to operate in the east, there were no factory laws, no inspection laws, no health rules, no minimum wage or child labor legislation to hamper employers.

Women toilers in the mills received an average weekly wage of about \$3. Here is what Sandburg relates about their hours of work:

"Farmers' daughters filled the cotton mills in Lowell, Mass. They started to work at five o'clock in the morning and worked until 7 o'clock in the evening with a half hour off for breakfast and 45 minutes off at noon for dinner. They spent fourteen hours a day at the factory."

"In other towns, bells rang at the break of day, the workers tumbled out of sleep, crept into their clothes and reported at the factory gates in fifteen minutes when the gates were closed. Later twenty-five minutes were allowed for breakfast and twenty-five minutes at noon for dinner. The gates would open at 8 o'clock at night to let the workers go back to supper, play, amusement, recreation, education, strong drink, sleep or whatever they chose—



MOST CHARACTERISTIC OF AMERICAN SCENERY ARE THE ROWS OF CORN SHOCKS, SEEN IN EVERY SECTION OF THE NATION, ABOUT THANKSGIVING TIME

until the ringing of the bell next morning at the break of day. The Hope factory in Rhode Island ran on this plan.

"In the Eagle Mill at Griswold, Conn., the workday lasted 15 hours and 10 minutes.

"At Paterson, N. J., women and children began the day's work at 4:30 in the morning."

In some textile mills, Sandburg says, overseers cracked cowhide whips over women and children. (Not so much different from now. Children under 15 do the work in 1926. Let's not forget that.)

It was only between 1827 and 1837 that unions succeeded in having repealed the statutes which held labor unions as conspiracies punishable by law.

The "extreme of dangerous radicalism" a hundred years ago is contained in a labor program which included a 10-hour day, abolishment of imprisonment for debt, free schools, abolition of slavery, the limit of land grants to 160 acres per person or family (some people evidently were being granted all the land) the carrying of government mails on Sunday, and abolition of the banking monopoly.

The Boston Courier of September 27, 1836, carries a stern attack on the 10-hour day. Isn't there something with a familiar sound in these arguments?

"Formerly, the building mechanics were in the habit of working from sunrise to sunset, as all our farmers and agricultural laborers do, embracing in the long days of the year, from twelve to thirteen hours, the average of which was twelve. The argument they used in favor of the ten-hour system was, that two hours additional labor in the day, would give them so much vigor and activity, that they would be able to do in ten hours as much work as they used to do in twelve;

so that employers and the public would be no losers by the change. This was the theory, and now for the practice under it. We have been assured by master-builders, that so far from a journeyman's now doing in ten hours what he before used to do in twelve, he does not even do as much as he used to do in nine. This falling off is ascribed to the idle and careless habits acquired by some from sitting up late at night in dissipation and lying in bed late in consequence thereof, and to the natural indisposition of the rest to work harder than their neighbors. The result of this falling off, has been, that the cost of building (owing to wages for nine hours' work being kept up at the same price as that used to be paid for twelve) has been greatly augmented, insomuch that not more than two-thirds as many houses have been built, as would have been built under the old system. Rents have consequently been very much increased, to the great benefit of landlords, and injury of tenants, and the community considered as one large family, have been positively losers to the whole amount of the value of the labor which was prevented from being put into activity, by the ten-hour system!

"Such has been the effect upon the public; but haven't the mechanics themselves gained by the change? So far from it, they have been great losers. The adoption of the ten-hour system with the builders, which was in fact only another mode of turning out for higher wages, led to a general turn out among most other classes of working-men, the result of which was a general increase of wages. The consequence of this has been, a rise in the price of every article necessary for the comfort of families. Rents have risen, coal and wood have risen; so have hats, shoes, clothes, furniture, utensils, and

every species of city labor dependent for its support on the general expenses of living. But this is not the worst of it. Provisions of almost every kind, meats, poultry, and vegetables, are from twenty-five to fifty per cent higher than they were a year ago; and although this rise in prices, may, in part, be ascribed to other causes, yet it is clear to all who know how to reason from cause to effect, that a considerable portion of it is the result of the high prices of the things, which farmers buy in the city, and which act upon agriculture and increase the expenses of producing grain, stock and vegetables. To meet these increased expenses, brought on by their own acts, the working-men have no new resources."

It really seems, then, that in spite of the powerful opposition labor has always met in its efforts to better its own condition, that we do progress—that we have come quite some little distance in the last two or three hundred years. Organization does it.

At Thanksgiving time in the year 1926, it is natural that labor should take stock of its position and every worker should make up his mind whether he wants to travel forward, in the direction the unions are going at a good pace, or backward in the direction the opponents of unions would like to have him to go.

Bill Wirepatcher held aloft a shank of turkey, bare to the bone and neatly polished, as he beamed along the heavily laden table at his wife and assembled progeny.

"Another thing I might mention that I am thankful for," he said in a pious tone, "is that my social status does not yet prevent me from using the implements God gave man to use when eating turkey." And he spread expressively five capable fingers.

Electric Rates for Small and Large Consumption

By H. K. OLMSTED, Engineer Accountant Specializing in Public Utilities

THE city of Virginia, Minn., has a municipally owned electric, gas and water-supply plant. The schedule of electric rates charged is simple and unique. Three classes of service are recognized—lighting, cooking, and power. For a given class of service each customer is charged the same rate per kilowatt-hour, irrespective of whether he is a large user or a small user; and the rates for the different classes of service are comparatively near in amount—for lighting, 4.2 cents; for cooking, 3.5 cents; and for power, 3.05 cents.

The common practice among electric companies is to have a wide difference between the rate for lighting and that for power or cooking, together with a sliding scale of rates for a given class of service according to the amount of current used, and frequently the rate schedules are very intricate. The practice of the Virginia municipal plant is in striking contrast. The manager of that enterprise acknowledged that the rate system followed there was unusual, but declared that it represented the preference of the consumers, for whose benefit the plant was operated and who, in their capacity of citizens, were the collective owners. Furthermore, the Virginia project has been very successful financially, having retired three-quarters of the original bond issue and having also made extensive additions out of earnings.

Those in charge of the Virginia electric plant are not particularly concerned about the large power business, inasmuch as the chief customers of this sort would be the large iron mines in the vicinity. The fluctuating load of these concerns in the iron range cannot, indeed, be best taken care of by a single city system covering a restricted territory, and Virginia is content to leave the mines to the private company which serves a large territory throughout the range. This absence of much larger power business for the Virginia plant, while it gives additional justification for the existing rate schedule, makes the showing of the system the more remarkable from the viewpoint of the usual company, inasmuch as the small consumer does not suffer but enjoys a low rate for service.

An example of a large electric system where the heavy use of power is an important factor but where the spread between domestic lighting rates and power rates is also relatively small is the well-known system of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, serving the province of Ontario, Canada. For example, a rate of about 2 cents per kilowatt-hour is a fairly representative Ontario lighting rate; with this goes a service charge, and also a discount, which for a monthly lighting bill of 20 kw.-h. would give about 3.3 cents per kw.-h., or less than 3 cents if 30 kw.-h. per month are used. For power, in the amount of 500 kw.-h. per month, the average rate in some forty Ontario cities is reported to be about 2.15 cents per kw.-h., while for power in the amount of 100,000 kw.-h. per month the corresponding rate is a little under 1 cent.

The American company practice shows much greater variation between lighting and power rates. A lighting rate as low as five cents is very rare, and from there it ranges upward through 10 cents and higher, especially in small communities; while at the other end of the scale a rate of two cents or less per kw.-h. for large use of power is frequently met with.

How do light and power companies calculate your lighting bill? Wouldn't you like to know? Here is an engineer's story of this mysterious process which ends on a note of warning. More public supervision of rate-making is needed.

Bland Defence Offered

The chief reason usually urged by the defenders of these wide differences is that they represent an effort to base the rates for different classes of service upon the cost of rendering that particular service. As a spokesman for one company blandly puts it, "It is always one of the principal concerns of a public utility operator that the rates charged be so graduated and apportioned between classes that no class will bear more than its fair share of the cost burden." Disregarding for the moment the question whether the cost basis actually accounts for the wide differences that have been noted, it should be said that as a matter of fact it is comparatively seldom that public utility rates are apportioned into different classes according to the "cost burden." In American street railway practice it is ordinarily not done at all; a ride costs the same whether it is long or short, or whether it includes a seat or not. In telephone service flat monthly rates apply on residential and sometimes other kinds of service in a large portion of the country; the element of cost of service partly explains the difference between resi-

dence and business flat rates where they exist, but in measured service the charge for a local call may be practically the same for business or residence, and unaffected by whether the call be for 10 minutes or half a minute, or reaches across the city or across the street. In water and gas supply the unit charge is often the same irrespective of the amount used. In the electric light and power industry more or less complicated rate schedules prevail; but the statement that these are based on cost of service to different classes of customers makes a rather violent assumption, inasmuch as there are various tenable rate theories, of which that of the cost basis is only one. Its chief contender in the field is the theory of "what the traffic will bear," which has a sinister sound when referring to the business as a whole, but may be a legitimate consideration in deciding how much of a given total allowable revenue should be sought from each class of consumers.

Actual Cost Figures Obtainable

In examining a little into the use of the cost basis in determining class rates, it is to be noted that certain elements of the cost of service can be quite definitely assigned to different classes of service, while other elements must be more or less arbitrarily allotted. For example, the cost of operating and maintaining the distribution system serving the mass of small consumers, as contrasted with large power users, can be determined, together with the interest and depreciation charges for this distribution system. To analyze these costs further for the purpose of allocating them among the various classes of the smaller users is still possible, but less definite and satisfactory, as arbitrary apportionments and other complications enter in. By laborious and intricate processes these costs might even be pinned down with more or less spurious exactness to individual small users; but this is an extension of the cost basis that no one advocates.

The cost of generating current, per unit of electrical energy, varies somewhat with the amount of the load on the generating station, for which there is a certain degree of loading that is accompanied by maximum efficiency; but to take accurate account of this difference in trying to determine rates for many classes of service on a cost basis is impracticable.

The cost of high-tension transmission can ordinarily be assigned definitely to individual users, to a certain class of service, or to a larger group of consumers, according to who is actually served. Commercial expenses, such as the keeping of customers' accounts, can be fairly definitely allocated. The cost of obtaining new business allows more room for arbitrary treatment; and as to many of the expenses referred to thus far, even though they may be properly assessed against certain classes of service, the problem of how to take care of them in specific rates is not simple, and allows much latitude for official judgment.

Monopoly of Small Users, Key

After these expenses mentioned come the so-called general and miscellaneous expenses, together with taxes, depreciation, interest, and finally the profits to be dis-



H. K. OLMSTED

(Continued on page 575)

Electrical Workers Secured Great City Plant

By J. E. HORNE, Press Secretary, L. U. No. 18

THIS article is written to point out to the readers of this valuable magazine what may be accomplished by concentrating their efforts and taking advantage of opportunities as they arise.

Los Angeles is known as an open shop town, but we toilers, who own our own homes, work and earn our livelihood here, deny this assertion. A comparison of the building, metal and printing trades' wage scales of our city with those of various cities of the United States will show that Los Angeles compares favorably with any of them. We, of Local No. 18, formerly known as Local No. 61, not only claim credit, but are credited, for being responsible for the city's owning and controlling the largest municipally owned electrical system in the world.

Los Angeles first conceived the idea of municipal power and light when plans for the Owens River Aqueduct were brought before the public in 1905. There was much opposition and severe criticism but the builders of the aqueduct had their own way and laid out its southern portion so as to make available the greatest amount of hydro-electric power.

Local No. 61, now known as Local No. 18, played a very important part in having this aqueduct laid out. We knew that even if the city did not acquire a municipal plant, that some other power company would file

No more constructive service has ever been done by local citizens than that performed by Local Union No. 18, Los Angeles, in the fight for public power.

power permits on the water falls, so that in any event our local would be furnished with considerable employment. During the campaign to raise money to build the aqueduct the local's best orators were sent to speak before several improvement associations, the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and all organized labor locals in the city. We spoke from soap boxes in the streets and in fact to anybody and everybody who would listen. Our efforts bore fruit, as you will see by reading this article.

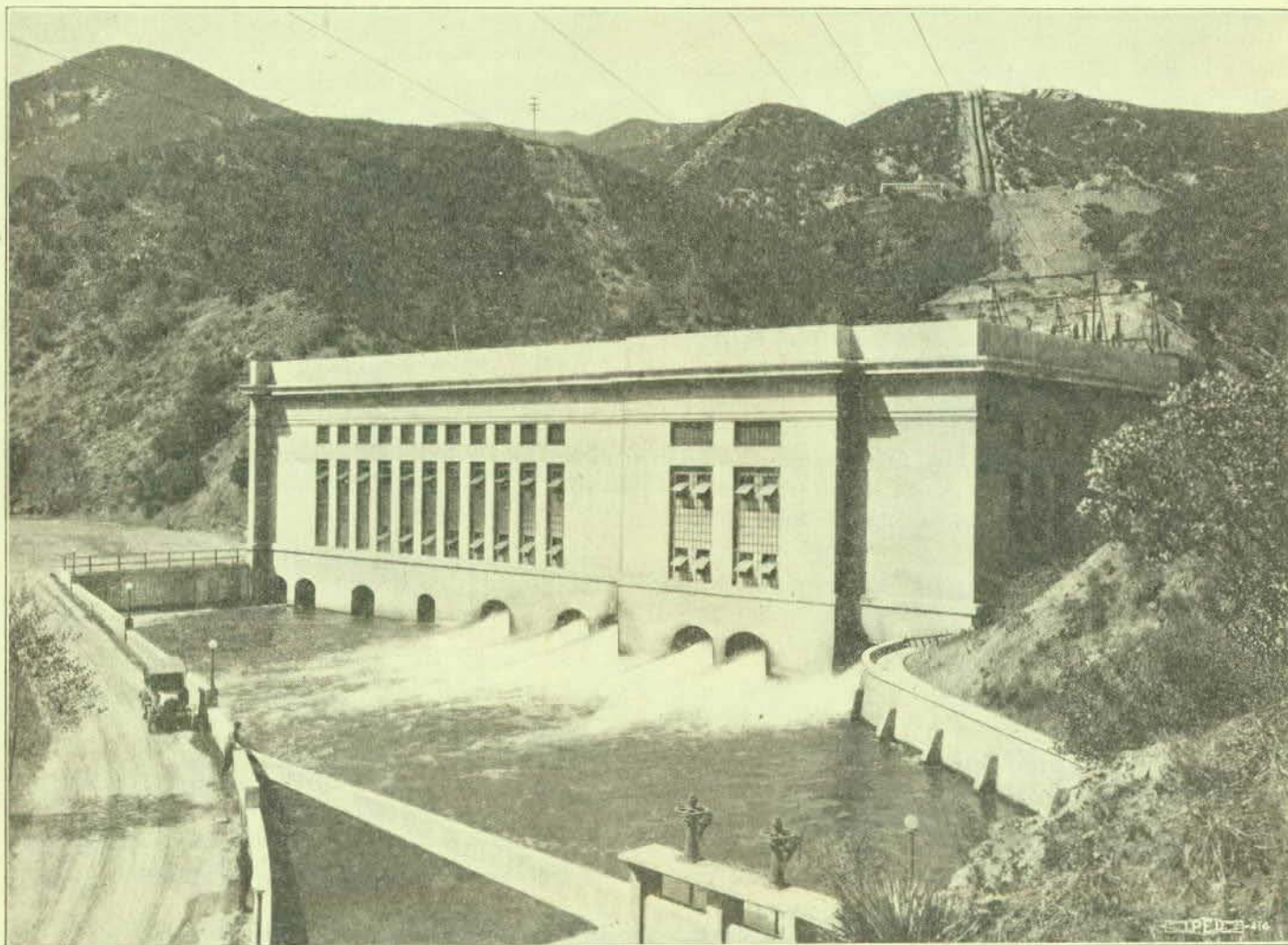
Our city at that time was being served by three power companies, namely, the Southern California Edison, Pacific Light and Power, and the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company. The rates were controlled by the Public Utilities Commission, but it seemed that the power companies had enough political pull to put members on the commission who favored them, and as a

result the rates were much higher than they should have been. In 1916 the Southern California Edison Company absorbed the Pacific Light and Power Company. This left the Edison Company with 75 per cent control of the business and the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company with 25 per cent.

Appoint Public Ownership Committee

About this time a group of public spirited citizens decided that they had been gouged with high rates and poor service long enough and started agitating for municipal ownership of our own distributing system. Again Local No. 18 gets into the picture. Our organization was blessed with some good orators and members of far-seeing ability and we were not long in taking advantage of the opportunity that presented itself. We appointed a committee of our members to draw up resolutions asking the State Railway Commission (our state law had been changed and all public utilities had been put under direct control of the State Railway Commission) to appraise that portion of the Southern California Edison Company that was within the city limits of Los Angeles. By dint of hard work, the city council, which was very favorable to us, managed to bring this about. The appraisal took several months, and it was finally agreed

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ONE UNIT IN THE LARGEST CITY-OWNED POWER SYSTEM IN THE WORLD—SAN FRANCISQUITO NO. 1, LOS ANGELES

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

VOL. XXV Washington, D. C., November, 1926 No. 11

Ford's Five-Day Week

Henry Ford has directed attention of the world to the five-day week. Not humanitarian but business reasons, have prompted the Dearborn manufacturer to institute the measure which has been a part of labor's practical program for fifty years. It is shrewd industrial politics for Mr. Ford to advertise a measure of benefit to labor rather than to noise abroad his intention of speeding up his now terrifying speed system still more.

This lessens the value to industrial society of the experiment, for it is not bona fide. Even at that, such reactionaries as Gary and Edgerton bewail the change, and quote the Scriptures to prove the five-day week a pernicious measure.

Labor's advocacy of the five-day week has rested on two sound principles. First, surplus production with its tendency to glut markets and slow down the whole industrial machine is thereby eliminated if work time is shortened, and wages kept up to high levels. Second, workers' physical and mental welfare has room for advance.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, a physician, asserts "To work seven days every week year in and year out means that your life will be shortened 15 per cent." In general it is reasonable to assume that the five-day week will add 15 per cent more to the worker's life. And an immeasurable amount to his general culture.

But Henry Ford's decision to close his factories on Saturday has a joker in it. It is announced that the men will be speeded up still faster in the remaining five. This should not cause rejoicing either by humanitarians, economists, or labor leaders. The wear and tear on the human factor in the Ford's plants is likely to be greater than if the men continued to work all six days.

Ford timed his announcement of the five-day week with the assembling of the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit. It is a concession in principle of organized labor's contention; in reality it is only a publicity gesture.

Another Public Ownership Failure

Under management of government engineers, Muscle Shoals earned \$725,584 during its first year of public operation. The first year ended October 1. This is \$125,584 more than the best amount offered by private companies, who want the government to turn this great development over to them. This achievement can be chalked up as just another failure for public ownership.

The Church and Labor

"The great leaders of the labor movement, as well as the great men of the church, have had a passion for humanity." So William Green pointedly defines the close bond of union between the church and labor. It is when the church gets so materialistic that this passion for humanity dries up that the church withdraws itself from contact with labor. Some such drouth in their passion for humanity no doubt struck Detroit, and caused the church organizations to recall their invitations to A. F. of L. leaders to occupy pulpits during the October convention. The remark of a Y. M. C. A. secretary that its campaign for funds would be jeopardized if the original plan was followed out indicates materialistic motives.

Labor is not over-concerned with the Detroit fracas. Labor has been too long in the old fighting game to feel alarmed at the forced utterances of a small section of any great organization. Labor knows that the entire church should not be indicted because the church men of this or that city have wandered away from the white star of Bethlehem. If a few Detroit church men have forgotten that Christ was a laboring man, in a very real sense, that need not mean that the entire church has forgotten.

As a matter of fact, there are indications that the church remembers. The revolting alliance of open shoppers and labor exploiters with the churches of Detroit brought a tidal wave of protest from church and laymen all over the country. Both the open shoppers of Detroit and the materialistic church men discovered that they had committed a blunder which reacted alone upon them.

The Detroit episode indicates a trend. It discloses the tactics of the open shoppers. The spokesmen of the American Plan use, and will use, any institution however noble to forward their own anti-social and materialistic practices—if they can. They have always sought to hide behind the mask of respectability; now they seek to hide behind the cloak of religion. The church can well take warning from Detroit. The church may be sucked into the dangerous ebb-tide of materialism, or it can breast the current, and hasten the day when brotherly love will actually rule on the battlefields of industry.

Ripley On Utilities

A third in the series of papers razzing Big Business by Professor W. Z. Ripley of Harvard, appears in the Atlantic Monthly for November. As these exposures continue, it becomes more evident that they are gathering force not so much for their content as for the nature of their source. Most of what Professor Ripley uncovers about Big Business has been revealed before and often by men like Delos F. Wilcox and Donald Richberg. These two latter authorities, however, have been connected with the public and with labor, and their explosions have been discounted by newspapers friendly to Big Business as tantrums of high-brow agitators. This charge cannot be brought against Ripley. From him emanates the respectable odor of Harvard, and of the once official organ of the blue-blooded New England intelligentsia, the Atlantic Monthly.

Ripley dresses up the so-called radical charges against the conduct of Big Business by Big Business, for Big Business in

gentle language, backed by indisputable facts, and he is getting a hearing from Big Business and conservative politicians like President Coolidge in some such spirit as this: "If the conduct of Big Business is so malodorous as to revolt one of our own clan, then it is time to reform."

This, of course, does not lessen the force or value of Professor Ripley's criticism. It is valuable, and it is incisive. In the November article he muckrakes holding companies though he disclaims the view that "holding companies are merely hoses by which water is conducted into public utilities." He shows up customer ownership, pyramiding of stock and bonds, fair weather financing of utilities, the habit of issuing non-par stock to directors, the "almost irresistible impulse to pad accounts," and "the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants"—and finally, demands federal investigation of the entire question, looking toward rigorous federal control.

Wages of Capital Donald R. Richberg, attorney, novelist, publicist and good friend, has just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a brief replying to the recent pleas for an exorbitant valuation made by American railroads. This brief, we hope, will be reviewed in detail in a coming number. Just now it is important to know that this is the strongest possible argument for a fair valuation of the transportation utility.

When the railway labor organizations present requests for wages for labor (as Mr. Richberg has repeatedly pointed out) they are always met by the contention that railroads cannot afford to pay increased wages for labor. But the railroads today are claiming the right to double the wages of capital through the device of doubling the so-called "value" of railroad property. If the railroads are allowed to earn 6 per cent on \$18,000,000,000 the annual wages of capital are fixed at \$1,080,000,000. If the railroads are "valued" at \$36,000,000,000 the annual wages of capital, at 6 per cent, will be increased to \$2,160,000,000.

There is no issue in railroad affairs so important to the worker and the public than this of fair valuation.

Labor's New Financial Institution As social changes take place—as transformations are made in outward form of the economic structure—certain old values remain. Among these is confidence. It is unthinkable that any social group can move on under the steam of suspicion. In order that men as human beings can have intercourse with each other, at all, can barter and exchange, can do business, the very first requisite is confidence in each other. When confidence decays, when suspicion takes place, business flags, and conflict begins.

It is to replace the age-old value of confidence in business that labor has entered the big business field. Officers of unions, who have been tried in the fire of struggle, trained in the school of union business, now pass over into the field of commerce and finance, to serve their fellow unionists. They are trusted by their fellows, and in a very new and significant sense become trustees of union business.

It is in line with this tendency that makes the organization

of the Illinois Federation Corporation so significant. Here union heads, four of them electrical workers, veterans in the movement, have organized an investment company that will inspire a greater degree of confidence in the minds of the workers. They will inspire it by what they are, and have been to the labor movement. They will inspire it by what added services they perform for their worker clients through this important new financial institution.

Civilization Kills Three More When queens were coming to town and "homers" were being smacked over the fence at St. Louis, a tragedy like this made only a small paragraph in the newspapers, almost hidden in the flood of news:

Three members of one family were killed by a train early this morning while walking the track between two mining towns in Pennsylvania. Father, mother and one small child were killed; two other children managed to escape. The father, a miner, had been out of work for some time and the family was walking to another town where he hoped to find employment.

Walking down the track carrying the smallest child, we suppose, and so tired they did not hear the train coming; not even a job ahead, just the hope of finding one!

A little paragraph buried in the news—but what a deadly indictment of a whole civilization!

About Beneficiaries We have many members who for some reason or other refuse to make out application and designate beneficiary or beneficiaries in the event of death. There are others who insist on designating their estate. Such action on the part of the members means only a complication for those left behind in the event of death. As the association cannot pay to the estate of the deceased when there is no application properly filled out and designating a beneficiary, we must be furnished the names of all blood relatives and heirs and the money must be distributed to them in accordance with the provisions of the law of the state in which the deceased member resided.

Therefore, it must be apparent to members that in taking such positions with regard to their benefit they are only working to the detriment of those they leave behind.

We would like to have all the members co-operate and reduce the volume of work and mass of correspondence that are entailed when a member passes away without designating a beneficiary in accordance with the law of the association, and we hope that all members will, if they have not already done so, designate a beneficiary that comes within the limited classification of a blood relative, an affianced wife or a dependent.

The emergence of the first radio union at St. Louis under the jurisdiction of Local No. 1, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is an event of far-reaching importance. It is another indication of the mobility and progressiveness of the Brotherhood and the part it is playing in the new industry.

Paterson Labor Develops Great Trade School

By JAMES E. TRUEMAN, Press Secretary, L. U. No. 102

WELL may it be broadcasted that the world's greatest jewel is perseverance. "For adversity truly tireth before persistency." It is this characteristic of sticking to the task in hand, overcoming obstacles step by step, and carefully developing year by year, that has gratified Local No. 102, of Paterson, N. J., with the most advanced and elaborately equipped vocational school to be found in the state of New Jersey, possibly in the United States.

Back in 1913 an evening class in general electricity was started in the Paterson High School. The instructor was the day high school physics teacher, a Mr. Christ. This class was open to anyone who wished to attend, with the result that only about fifty per cent of the students in it were electrical workers. The instruction given this first class consisted of elementary electrical theory similar to that offered in any standard high school physics course. There was no attempt made to give definite instruction of a type that was applicable to the daily work of the average electrician. This class was in session for sixty-four nights during the winter. There were twenty-six students who began this first course. Of these there were five who remained until the end, and of this five, four were union helpers, members of Local No. 102, and one was a telephone man.

Anticipated Smith-Hughes Act

The next year, 1914, the work was not repeated. In 1915, the superintendent of schools, Mr. John R. Wilson, sent for our business agent, Mr. Peter Muse, and took up with him the matter of again starting an evening electrical class. It was at this time that Mr. Muse recommended that the class be started again, and that its membership be confined to those men who were working at the electrical trade. I might note that when the Smith-Hughes Act was passed two years later, such a provision was included, with the result that in any class receiving federal aid, only that training could be given which was supplementary to a daily employment. Superintendent Wilson agreed that the suggestion was a sound one, and the Board of Education again made provision to offer electrical instruction in the evening school. Mr. Muse at this time was asked to have Local No. 102 select one of their members to act as instructor. Mr. Roland Wood, a member of No. 102, was recommended, with the result that the evening electrical class started again in the fall of 1915, this time with a registration of twenty-five, all of whom were electrical workers, either helpers or apprentices.

This second class presented an entirely different condition from that in the first class that had been organized two years previously. The first class was made up of students of various day employments, with a regular academic high school teacher at their head. The second class had only electrical workers as students, and their teacher was a practical electrician who understood the theory of the trade.

Even Masters Need Training

The following year, 1916, the class was again repeated, with approximately the same registration. There was a slight difference, however. During the year one of the helpers had become a journeyman. He made the discovery that the fact that he

Brilliant achievement of a local group of electrical workers in co-operation with the public schools anticipated much of the subsequent vocational education, in United States.

was called a journeyman still left him with considerable to learn of the trade, with the result that he still kept on with his night school, thus giving us our first journeyman who discovered that he needed further training.

The work of this class was greatly hampered through the lack of suitable equipment. A better way of saying it would be that the class had no equipment.

In 1917 when the time came to start the evening work, Mr. Wood was unable to care for the class due to poor health. Superintendent Wilson again called on Mr. Muse to ask No. 102 to supply an instructor. This time the local recommended Mr. Nicholas Cantilina, a young journeyman, who had been a student in the 1914, 1916, classes. Up to this time, elementary electrical theory had been studied as an abstract subject, Swoope's Practical Electricity and I. C. S. books being the texts used. Beginning with the opening of the class in 1917, the physics equipment of the high school laboratory was made available to the class. This was a big step forward, as it gave an opportunity to demonstrate electrical theory.

In 1918, the electrical evening class was again organized. This time, in addition to repeating the elementary electrical theory for the beginners, advanced work in wiring was offered to students who had attended the class the year previous. This was another step forward, and was the beginning of our present system of varied electrical units or courses.

In 1919, in addition to the courses offered the year before, instruction in DC motors and generators was offered to students who had completed the work in wiring. This gave us three instruction groups, and pointed the way to a need for other electrical units to meet the demands being made on the school by advanced students. Up to this time, Mr. Peter Muse was the strongest backer the class had outside of the school system, and practically all of the backing the class had was due to his efforts. Superintendent Wilson changed Mr. Muse's title from business agent to electrical class truant officer.

Employers Grow Interested

During the 1919 term there was another notable bit of progress made. Mr. Herbert DeSaix, of the Watson Flagg Engineering Company, began to visit the class and to take an interest in what was being done. Thus we secured our first real contact with a master electrician. This was followed by a number of other firms taking an interest in the class. The first concrete benefit to be derived from the additional contact was the receiving of various items of equipment that were donated by numerous contractors. Up to this time we had nothing but physics laboratory equipment. Now we began to get pieces of commercial electrical equipment. This gave the teacher a different situation to face in the classroom. Instead

of creating make believe situations to demonstrate a theory, he could now begin to show what he was teaching with real equipment.

The work was again started with the opening of the evening schools in 1920. This time another unit or course was offered, namely AC motors and generators. This class contained five journeymen in addition to about thirty-five helpers and apprentices, who were in regular attendance. Thus, from a start made with but a small number of helpers and apprentices, the class had built up to a point where it numbered five journeymen among its members.

At this time there was another notable development in the educational progress of the evening electrical students. Just prior to the time the evening schools were to close in the spring of 1920, nine of the men in the class formed themselves into a group to carry on with their studies after the regular evening school closed. They met once a week in the home of one of the members, and conducted discussions on practical electrical problems with which they were confronted in their daily work.

In 1921 the program of the previous year was repeated. The class had received considerable more equipment, which enabled the teacher to broaden the instruction offered.

At this time the matter of education for workers in the electrical industry received its biggest boost. In the fall of 1919, a number of business men in Paterson were successful in having the local board of education provide funds for the starting of a day vocational school. This day vocational school, which had for its purpose the giving of pre-employment training to boys who wished to enter industry, began its first sessions in February, 1920. When it started it had but four trade courses, machine shop, patternmaking, drafting, and silk textiles. Electricity was not one of the trades included when the school first started.

Early in the spring of 1921, Local No. 102 decided to make a move toward having a day electrical course started in the Vocational School. This came about through discussion at an open meeting of the local, when it was brought out that such an educational proposition would be of great benefit in later years to the local, and that, such being the case, Local No. 102 should take the initiative in formulating plans that would lead to the development of the class. At this time the local appointed a committee of three journeymen to consult with Supt. Wilson regarding the proper steps to be taken to have the day electrical class started. Supt. Wilson at this meeting suggested that the best method of procedure would be to form a joint committee of journeymen and masters, and to have this joint committee call in a representative from the State Department of Public Instruction, to assist the committee in the making of a survey of the electrical industry to determine if there was a need for such a class, and if there was a need, to make suitable recommendations concerning what should be taught, and to whom.

This recommendation of Superintendent Wilson's was carried out, with the result that a survey of the trade was made by a joint committee, assisted by Mr. John A. McCarthy, assistant for Trades and Industries of the New Jersey State Department, who had been assigned to work with the committee

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Disaster Softened by New Worker Corporation

FROM one point of view, organization is a conspiracy against disaster. The labor union is an organized effort to prevent enforced unemployment, enforced low wages, enforced sweat-shop conditions, all of which project disaster to women and children in the home as well as to the men workers outside. The ravages that unexpected death can wreak upon loved ones have been mitigated by insurance, a form of organized co-operation.

There are some disasters milder and less apparent than death or hunger or poverty, but they are no less real. It's a disaster for instance when a young and growing family cannot own a home, complete, a thing of beauty and satisfaction, with yard, grass and trees, where boys and girls can run in shade and sunshine. It's a disaster when the congestion of modern cities, and the severe credit conditions of modern banking almost make it impossible for the worker to own his own home. When it isn't impossible, the worker must sell himself into a kind of slavery to effect the original financing, and to pay the interest and make the monthly payments.

As everyone knows who has tried it, the cost of financing mortgages, and the high interest charges on second and third mortgages, are what make installment home buying such an effort.

Now comes a worker-owned and worker-controlled corporation which is founded to lessen the hardships of home-owning as one of its major objectives. This is the Illinois Federation Corporation, an Illinois corporation. It is of peculiar interest to Electrical Workers inasmuch as four Chicago leaders in the organization are named among the founders. Charles M. Paulsen, president of Local Union No. 134, is president of the new institution. Edward J. Evans, international vice president; John F. Schilt, president Metal Trades Council of Chicago, and business agent of Electrical Workers Local No. 713, and P. F. Sullivan, president Chicago Building Trades Council, are on the board of directors.

Two Worker Groups Co-operate

Another point of interest to electrical workers is an arrangement effected between the Illinois Federation Corporation and the Union Cooperative Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., which is characteristic of the workings of the new institution. A home financed by the new corporation will not revert to the mortgagor on the death of the head of the family, but will be turned over to the family as a part of an estate built up by a life insurance policy taken with the Union Cooperative Insurance Company, a worker-owned and controlled old-line life insurance company. This is a new type of policy worked out by the insurance company called, after its function, a decreasing term policy. The mortgagor will have the privilege of paying the premiums on this policy as monthly rent at the time he is meeting his other installments. In case the head of the family is not in good physical health the wife may be insured. In case the security represented by the policy is not needed, the policy may be converted into a life policy without a new physical examination, or it may be discontinued at option of insured.

Another feature offered by the Illinois Federation Corporation, to make home-owning easier, enables the prospective home-builder to borrow up to 66 2/3 per cent of the contemplated building cost instead of the customary 50 per cent—a great saving, to be sure.

Electrical Workers head important new investment organization in the Middle West.

The fact that the Illinois Federation Corporation pledges itself to insist that all work performed on buildings financed by this money be done only by members of organized labor, is another feature which will appeal to every union man.

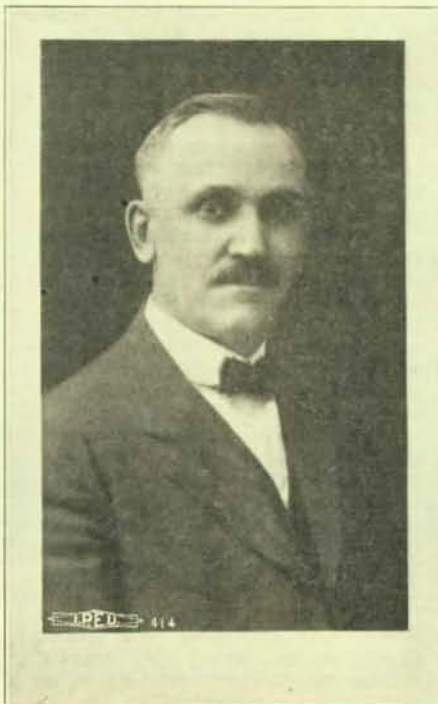
An announcement by the new corporation says:

"Purpose! To build the largest and most conservative institution in the country, and have it owned and operated by workers. The day is not far distant when the hundreds of thousands of workers will join their savings in a common cause, at which time instead of unfriendly savings institutions dictating the financial policy to workers, the workers will dictate their own financial policy. This is not too much to hope for if the proper energy is injected into the work, for when that time arrives, strikes, lock-outs and poor working conditions will be a thing of the past.

Purpose of the Corporation

The purpose is stated:

- "1. To encourage thrift.
 - "2. To provide a safe place for investing savings by monthly payments or for immediate cash investment.
 - "3. To encourage building by union labor, thereby avoiding strikes and lockouts.
 - "4. To loan our funds with a written contract with the borrower which provides for employment of union labor only.
- "Each and every cent invested in this company will be used, so far as may be feasible, in the purchase of mortgages on improved property or on buildings in course of instruction.



CHARLES M. PAULSEN
President, Local Union 134, and executive head, Illinois Federation Corporation

"All of the company's operations are under the careful and experienced supervision of trained officials.

"The capital of the corporation consists of 10,000 shares of \$100 par value preferred stock to be offered at this time at par and 10,000 shares of \$10 par common to be offered at par. Shares will be sold only in units consisting of one share of preferred together with one share of \$10 par common at \$110. The smallest down payment acceptable on each unit is \$20. It is proposed to increase this capital when necessary for the best interests of the corporation.

"Payments may be made in full with subscription or in partial payments as low as \$2.50 per unit per month.

"The basis of all wealth is improved real estate and no greater safety can be had than a mortgage on this security.

"The new earnings of the corporation shall be distributed to the fully paid subscribers in dividends semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent annually, first to preferred shareholders. Four per cent shall be paid to partially paid subscribers in accordance with the by-laws, from the surplus earnings of the corporation. Dividend periods, January 1 and July 1. After paying the required dividends and interest to preferred shareholders and subscribers, the surplus will be used to pay dividends on common shares at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, after which the preferred shall share all dividends with the common stock and create a surplus to retire the preferred shares in accordance with the charter and by-laws of the corporation.

"The directors and members of the executive committee are men representing the various crafts and trades, thus giving assurance that each investment will be passed upon by men skilled in the different crafts and trades entering into the construction of the building upon which loans are to be made.

"The officers elected by the board of directors are not permitted to make loans to themselves. All officers are bonded by reputable bonding companies, further insuring the safety of the investment.

"The Illinois Federation Corporation is an Illinois corporation, and is qualified to do business within the state of Illinois, having complied with its laws regulating corporations."

The officers and directors are:

Charles M. Paulsen, president—president, Local Union No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

C. J. Bassler, vice president and general counsel—134 N. LaSalle St.

William E. Maloney, secretary-treasurer—business representative, Hoisting, Portable and Shovel Engineers, Local No. 569.

William F. Quesse, assistant secretary—International President Building Service Employees International Union, president, Chicago Flat Janitors, Local No. 1.

P. F. Sullivan—president, Chicago Building Trades Council.

Edward J. Evans—vice president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Arthur Wallace—secretary-treasurer, Painters District Council No. 14.

W. J. Rooney—business manager, Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local No. 73.

Henry Biehl—president and business agent, Cement Finishers Union, Local No. 502.

George W. Jones—general president, United Slate, Tile, Composition Roofers,

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WOMAN'S WORK



Better Union Babies

Plain Talks by the
Wife of a Union Man

"**S**AY! Wait a minute!" I was on my way home from marketing when I heard Lola's voice. "I've been chasing you for a block," she said accusingly. "Come on into my apartment—none of the girls are home now—and I'll make you some coffee and you'll tell me all about your baby show."

Lola has just moved into an apartment with two other girls who got tired, as she did, of living in furnished rooms and boarding around at the restaurants. They have a mighty cozy little place. It takes a working girl to make a room look pretty and homelike with a few little fixings from the basement bargain counter and the ten-cent store. A yard or two of bright cretonne, a geranium in a pot, a bowl of shining apples, and there's a room so gay and brave it would put a millionaire's palace to shame.

Lola dashed about, setting the tea table, bringing out the toaster, the marmalade jar, the cups and saucers, the bread and butter, while the coffee percolated merrily in the tiny kitchenette.

"I heard it was a great success," she cried, bringing in a plate of sliced tomatoes. "Anne's married sister went and had a wonderful time. But I want to hear your story, right from the beginning—"

"What are you talking about?"

"Your baby show, of course, you dear old stupid. If I could have cramped my long legs into a perambulator I'd have been there, too. Now if you take cream, say it in sign language and don't interrupt the story."

"Oh, we had a great time, Lola, I'll tell you that right now. This auxiliary is working out better than my fondest hopes. (Cream, dear, and two lumps of sugar.) We invited every mother connected with union labor in any way—wives of the machinists, carpenters, locomotive engineers and firemen, plumbers, plasterers, electrical workers, of course—they were all there in force. I must say the auxiliaries of the various trades helped a lot by getting their members out, but it was the electrical workers' auxiliary's party."

"How'd you get the baby show idea?" Lola demanded. "I should think you'd just have had a party, if that was what you wanted."

"Well, we wanted to make it an event, not just a party. And we thought we'd get the crowd out this way, have something to interest and amuse them—and when a woman has a baby of her own nothing in the world interests her more—and, too, we thought we might be able to do something to help them. I thought it was a brilliant idea."

"You'd have thought so, too, if you could have seen that baby parade, Lola. My, they were cunning! Some of them sitting in their carriages waving their rattles, and the carriage all trimmed up with pink crepe paper; some of them walking along holding mother's hand, wearing their prettiest ruffled dresses and organdie bonnets. I never saw

so much pink satin ribbon outside a ribbon counter. The judges had quite a time picking out the prettiest baby and the best decorated carriage. We had Mr. Johnson, a labor candidate for alderman, and Charlie Howe, who's running for district attorney, as beauty judges—they thought it was lots

of fun and the women were glad to have a chance to meet them.

"But for judging the babies on the health score, we had a doctor and a nurse from the city health department. Children up to five years old were admitted to the contest and there was a prize for the best baby in each year. The prizes were silver cups—not cups to set on the mantel and admire, but the kind the baby can drink out of and throw on the floor, too, most likely, as babies are apt to do. A jeweler who keeps a union shop gave us a wholesale rate on them as an advertisement, so they didn't cost awfully much."

"That doctor and nurse worked, I tell you. They gave each baby a thorough little physical going-over and while they were doing it they kept up a fast conversation with the mother, telling her where anything was wrong with the child and what she ought to do about it, and how she ought to feed him, and all sorts of practical good advice. The mothers appreciated it, too. An ignorant woman might resent being told that her Jimmy needed to eat more spinach, but an intelligent one would be glad to know it and see that he did."

"Of course the city maintains a clinic where mothers can take their children to be examined and even given treatment, in some cases, but they're self-conscious about going there. They think it looks like charity. Jimmy isn't actually sick, so his mother naturally doesn't want to spend five dollars to have the doctor look him over when Jimmy needs new shoes pretty bad besides."

"And a young baby needs a doctor's attention particularly, but his parents have all they can do to take care of the bills for bringing him into the world."

"So we figured it would be a good idea to get the mothers acquainted with the city health service. Lord knows it isn't charity—we're all taxpayers—so we might as well use what we pay for. Dr. Barnes and Miss Newcomb were so capable and friendly they made us all feel they'd be glad to see us again. I'm sure they will see quite a few of us."

"Don't they examine children in the city schools?" Lola asked.

"Yes, they do, now and then, and it's a very good idea. But these children were under school age. Those years are important ones, too, years that may make or mar a whole life."

"Right you are, Mrs. Tom. What could ruin a girl's life more completely than bow-legs? And I understand that's caused by eating wrong in very early life."

"You've got the idea, Lola. A young child must have food to build bones and muscles. Meals that are healthful and nourishing for the grown-ups may be all wrong for him."

"Well, didn't you manage to get the union into it somewhere?"

"Naturally, we wouldn't neglect an opportunity like that! Well, after the judg-



ETHEL BARRYMORE

A colorful, forceful personality off the stage or on, Ethel Barrymore's grace, beauty and intelligence have made her one of the greatest American actresses—greatest of all, many critics aver.

Her contribution to trade unionism, while slightly less well known than her contribution to theatrical art, is not less valuable.

She is vice president and an ardent member of the Actors' Equity Association, a real A. F. of L. union which numbers in its membership 97 per cent of all actors and actresses on the legitimate stage and many in the movies. A thorough campaign to organize the movies has just begun.

Miss Barrymore knows something about strikes, too, from the brilliant part she played in the Equity strike of 1919 which darkened most of the Broadway theaters. With Marie Dressler, Miss Barrymore led actresses and chorus girls into the lairs of the "tired business man" in Wall Street and elsewhere, and when the t. b. m. sees his favorite actress or chorine assisting at a picturesque demonstration, he is apt to lend a sympathetic eye and ear. Naturally, Equity won the strike!

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Bat-wing sleeves accent a modish costume of black satin (below), cleverly trimmed with braid and silk embroidery.

This sports outfit (center) is the height of smart simplicity. Crepe in tan shades, with bordering stripes of black, fashions the frock, and the felt hat is in matching shades.



Fashions of the Hour



One goes to bridge, tea, or informal party, confidently chic in a dress like this (below). The skirt, with its pleated tiers, and the short bolero jacket are of black crepe de chine; the bodice and sash are of gay brocaded satin, with collar and cuffs to match.



Photos by Herbert

For Dress ~

For Sports ~

For Afternoon

FESTIVE FOOD FOR HOLIDAY DINNERS

By SALLY LUNN

All good housekeepers naturally have their own pet recipes for the marvelous goodies that make their appearance on all fortunate family dinner tables at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's, but since most truly clever cooks relish variety and like the adventure of trying other cooks' favorite recipes, I'm venturing to pass on a few ideas some of which may be new to you.

Oyster Cocktail

Celery Olives Crisp Crackers
Cheese Sticks

Roast Turkey

Nut and Raisin Dressing Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes
Cranberry Marmalade or Frappe
Jellied Grape Salad

Pumpkin Pie Fruit Bon Bons
Nuts and Raisins
Demi-tasse

Cheese Sticks

Cheese sticks are included particularly for the delectation of the children at a family dinner or those who do not care for oysters. Slice bread very thin, trim off crusts, spread each slice with cream or pimento cheese into which about one-half the quantity of butter has been worked. Carefully roll each slice into a slender stick and fasten with toothpicks. Brown in the oven.

Nut and Raisin Dressing

Mix in the order given: 2 cups stale bread crumbs, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup melted butter or other fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped seeded raisins, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sage, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup walnut meats, broken in pieces.

Cranberry Frappe

Cook 1 quart cranberries and 2 cups water eight minutes, then force through a sieve. Add 2 cups sugar, juice 1 lemon, bring to boil. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white grapes,

seeded and cut in halves. Freeze to a mush, using equal parts of ice and salt.

Jellied Grape Salad

Put one-third cup of sugar in small saucepan, pour over one-third cup water, bring to the boiling point, let boil three minutes. Remove from range, add one and one-half tablespoons granulated gelatine, soaked in two tablespoons cold water, three-fourths cup grape juice, one tablespoon lemon juice, one-fourth cup broken walnut meats, one-half cup diced pineapple or seeded white grapes. Pour into moulds and let set. This makes four or five individual moulds; increase in proportion for a larger quantity. Serve on a lettuce leaf or garnished with water cress; top with mayonnaise.

Pumpkin Pie Filling

One pint of stewed pumpkin or squash run through a sieve, three well-beaten eggs, one large teaspoon of ginger, butter size of egg (melted), clove, cinnamon and nutmeg to taste, sugar enough to make the whole quite sweet, one pint of creamy sweet milk. Mix well and bake in an unbaked open pie shell. This is enough for two good-sized pies.

Open Shop, Though Discredited, Not Yet Dead

WHILE the American Federation of Labor was assembled in convention in Detroit, the National Manufacturers Association, the grand poohbah center of the open-shop group, met in New York City. At this meeting John E. Edgerton, president, according to news reports, declared "it is a pity that there are still some who take a morbid pleasure in the thought that the Association was organized primarily and exclusively to oppose the aims of organized labor."

Early in October, the hostility of the open-shop group in the United States, was again illustrated by a "manifesto" issued in Milwaukee by the Milwaukee Employers' Council. This reveals the real character and aims of such organizations: they are out to destroy democracy in industry:

"If we have so far failed to impress our open shop manufacturers with the fact that the building trade unions are the backbone of the organized labor movement; that when the building trades get the upper hand in any community, the movement to organize the factory employees will begin in earnest; and that the electrical workers' union is rapidly gaining control of the electrical branch of the building industry in Milwaukee; and if you wish to hand over this branch to the union, and thus increase our difficulties in checking the domination of organized labor in the building industry, all you have to do is to patronize closed shop electrical contractors, as a great many of our open shop plants are doing for various unacceptable reasons and in spite of numerous appeals to follow a different course.

"Electrical contracting is of two principal kinds—building construction and industrial power—but most of the larger contractors are engaged in both, so that industrial patronage has a direct bearing upon the building branch of the work. A majority of the larger electrical contractors are unionized, but we have a group of the best of them who are open shop, and support the open shop movement. They are listed in our open shop contractors directory—page 11. Among them are concerns who specialize in one or both of the branches mentioned. These contractors are entitled to your patronage, but they are not getting it to the extent they should. In fact, they are getting so little of it that they are beginning to assert the futility and absurdity of standing for a principle which does not seem to interest our manufacturers enough to attract their patronage, and who apparently consider their whole duty done when their own employment relations are conducted open shop.

"An increasing number of unionized electrical contractors, with the consent and encouragement of the union for the time being, are arranging their organizations so that they can plausibly claim to be open shop in their industrial power work, while admitting their union allegiance in building construction. One of them maintains an entirely separate organization for this purpose. In this way they are eligible to almost any contract that turns up if they can fool the man who wants an open shop job. By employing them in any capacity, you are playing directly into the hands of the union.

"We recently lost one of our open shop contractors and are about to lose another—men who believe in the open shop and prefer it as a business policy, but who cannot afford to fight closed shop competition without the necessary buyer support. In fact all of them, probably without exception, would prefer to operate open shop if those who require their

services would establish a demand for open shop work. They tie up to the union only because it is the way of least resistance. They can get mechanics from the union when they want them and turn them back when they don't want them; and the union co-operates with them on competitive work and refrains from making life miserable for them when they get contracts.

"But this need not be so if our business men wish it otherwise. It would take no time at all to remove this undue union influence and give these contractors a chance to run their own businesses and set up an employment exchange that would take care of fluctuating needs. All that is needed is to supplement the desire to see the open shop prevail, with something more than mere words.

"Before the war, all our electrical contractors were open shop. The change came when one of our department stores brought a union contractor up from Chicago to wire

an addition to the store. He opened a shop here and got other work on a union basis, and some of our local contractors met this competition by unionizing themselves and finally ran this man back to Chicago. But the mischief was done. The unions had entered their wedge and have been driving it in ever since, while our business men, who profess they want the open shop, offered practically no resistance.

"We know what we are talking about; and we are giving our manufacturers fair warning that unless they see fit to do something about it without delay, there will soon be no open shop electrical contractors in building construction to patronize; and when this is accomplished, the union will put the screws on all of them to unionize industrial power service as well, and will press for city ordinances and state laws, already under discussion, which will seriously handicap the practice in many of our large plants, of employing their own electricians."

BUILDING THE ORGANIZATION ON SOUND LINES

BY SECRETARY G. M. BUGNIAZET

We are receiving many requests from local unions as to the best method of organizing electrical workers in their jurisdiction. In practically all cases we have advised the local union to appoint a live organizing committee, who will go through the city directory, locate those residents who are listed as electrical workers, and investigate as to whether they are competent and qualified to be members of the Brotherhood.

We have offered to send, free of charge, organizing literature to assist the committee in their effort to convince the qualified electrical workers of the advantage of becoming members of the organization.

Some local unions, in their anxiety to organize, have agreed to pay each member bringing in an applicant whose application is favorably acted upon, a certain sum of money. Personally we think that such payment is not within the best trade union policy, for no member should have to be paid for any work done by him in improving the organization that is taking care of his economic condition. Often locals which are conducting campaigns for cash prizes have found that members who really have the union cause at heart will not try to get new members, because their pride will not allow them to accept from the local union a cash consideration for applicants brought in.

After giving the matter serious study we believe that encouragement can be given in an organizing campaign through some kind of a present being given by the local union to those bringing in applicants. The drawback to this practice in the past has been that generally the member bringing in the most applicants did receive a prize so expensive that only one could be offered. This kept other deserving efforts from being rewarded.

I am therefore suggesting the following plan in which every member can participate who complies with the requirements, and by which he will be offered something which he will be glad to accept and proud to wear:

Each member bringing in five applicants, whose applications are favorably acted upon, shall be presented by the local with a solid gold diamond-shaped emblematic button of the Brotherhood, which the local union can obtain through this office.

Each member bringing in 10 or more applicants, under the same conditions as above, shall be presented by the local with a small solid gold charm; this sliding charm to be worn on a chain extending across the vest. This is a new emblem that we are having made, and is surrounded by half pearls, making a very attractive piece of jewelry. It will be listed in the WORKER for the information of those who independently desire to purchase this kind of emblem.

Each member bringing in 20 applicants shall be presented by the local with a solid gold emblematic ring of the Brotherhood. The rings that we can furnish will also be shown in the WORKER, and are substantial as well as pretty—not the usual large ring which some members object to wearing, but a ring that all members will be proud to possess.

We are also willing to continue our practice of furnishing local unions with the five different kinds of organizing literature for use in their campaigns.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

The editor plans to have this department cover the field of pure and applied science with two objects in view.

First. To add to a member's general knowledge specialized information that may be used as a tool of the trade.

Second. To explain in simple English the "Whys" and "Hows" of the elements of science. To keep seven steps ahead of Mr. Up-to-date in broad interests.

High Explosives

All the most important explosives of the present day are either coal-tar products or the chemical processes requiring the use of coal-tar products.

Paramonitrotoluol

A still more striking example is that of paramonitrotoluol. To the end of the last century many thousand tons of this substance had been accumulated in German dye works; which were making frantic efforts to find use for it in making dyes. About 1914 these efforts suddenly ceased. Trinitrotoluol (T. N. T.) had been adopted as a military explosive, and every pound of accumulation was directly available for easy conversion into this most formidable of high explosives.

Thunder and Lightning

Free electricity is always in the air. During clear weather it is generally positive; during cloudy weather it is negative. This electricity is carried in the air by the moisture. As dry air is a non-conductor of electricity, in fair weather the electrified particles of air are insulated and therefore acquire very little intensity. The clouds having been formed and being filled with moisture form an excellent conductor of electricity, which acquires considerable intensity. It is a well-known physical law that two bodies having opposite electricities attract each other, and those having like charges repel each other. From this, two clouds having opposite charges rush together and produce the phenomena, called lightning, which is accompanied by an explosion called thunder. Often we see several flashes of lightning and hear several thunder crashes, which are caused by only one section of a cloud discharging its electricity at a time.

Frost

When the moisture in the air in contact with the earth is condensed above the freezing point, dew is formed. When below the freezing point, frost is formed or deposited upon the earth. It is readily understood from this that the surface on which the frost is deposited is at a freezing temperature, while the air above it may not be at a freezing temperature.

Snow

When condensation of vapor in the air takes place at a temperature below 32 degrees Fahrenheit a deposit is made in a solid condition either in form of snow or hail.

Hail

After raindrops have been formed and they freeze in their passage through the air, they then become hailstones.

Dew

If the temperature of the ground falls below the dew point of the air, the air deposits in the cooler surface moisture in the form of small drops of water, which we call dew drops.

Fog

Water vapor in the air is transparent, but when this water vapor becomes cooled, a portion of it becomes precipitated, which is no more or less than drops of water that are extremely small, but yet large enough to become transparent, and the atmosphere in this state is called fog. In reality, fogs are nothing more than clouds near the surface of the earth.

Winds

Winds are caused as a result of differences in temperature between the various layers of the atmosphere. A certain amount of air becomes heated and rises and then expands. As the air expands, it becomes lighter, and because it is light it goes upward toward the higher regions. It also flows from hot to cold countries.

Kinds of Winds

Mountain Breezes: Caused by the heating and cooling of hills and valleys.

Avalanche Winds: Winds that are in front of a landslide, caused by the movement of the snow forcing the air before it.

Volcanic Winds: Due to volcanic eruption which produces an outburst of air.

A Squall: Due to a sudden disturbance in the temperature.

A Simoon: A powerful desert wind.

Rainfall

There are records in Japan of where rain has reached 30 inches in 24 hours; in India where it has reached 40 inches in 24 hours. The average rainfall in the United States yearly is 35 inches. There are certain places in India where the yearly rainfall averages over 470 inches; whereas other regions of India show less than 4 inches. The heaviest annual rainfall recorded in any place in the world is in the Khasi Hills in Bengal, where it registered 600 inches. The major part of this was in half of the year.

Hard Wood and Soft Wood

Hard wood and soft wood are names applied to different classes of wood, although they do not correspond to real hardness or softness. The hardwoods are those trees that have broad leaves, such as the oak, maple, hickory, elm, ash, beech, birch and walnut. The soft woods are the needle-leaved trees, such as the pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, cypress, redwood and cedar. The lightest wood is cedar, three-tenths as heavy as water. Comparing sticks of the same size the weakest wood is willow; the strongest is black locust. The most elastic wood is willow; the stiffest black locust. The most easily split wood is spruce; the toughest usage orange.

Window Glass

Glass was manufactured by many ancient peoples. In Egyptian tombs which are at least 6,000 years old, pictures of glass blowers at work have been found. For many centuries glass was used almost entirely for

ornaments and for small articles such as cups and vases. It was not until 400 years ago that men learned how to roll it into sheets and thus make it available for use in windows. Before that time oiled skin, linen, or paper were the only window materials that would let in light. Glass is made by heating a mixture of pure white sand, pure limestone or marble, and soda, in pots or tanks of fire clay. The substances melt together into a thick pasty liquid. In one common process of making window glass, a large cylinder of glass is found by dipping into the pasty mass the end of a large blow pipe and slowly drawing it up to the height of 30 feet while air is blown through the pipe. The cylinder is cut off at the bottom, carefully lowered to a horizontal position, and skilfully cut in several lengths. These short cylinders are cut lengthwise, softened by heating in a furnace and then rolled into flat sheets. Finally these sheets are cut into the proper sizes for our windows. Much of our window glass is still made in this way, but there are huge modern machines in which glass is drawn without handling from tank furnace to the finished sheet.

Color Study

The color of any object is due to the color of the particular light rays that its surface will reflect. The rays of sunlight are not all the same; it is in reality a mixture of rays of different colors, and the rays of each color travel through the ether in waves of a particular length. Sunlight therefore is composed of light of all colors. There are only three colors that are pure and unmixed; these primary colors as they are called are red, yellow, and blue. All other colors are mixtures of these primary colors; for example, orange is a mixture of red and yellow; green a mixture of red and blue; black is not a color. Gray is a mixture of white and black. Light and dark shades of color are produced by mixing with pure color varying amounts of white and black.

Tincture of Iodine

Is one of the most powerful germ destroyers. In concentrated (strong) form as purchased it is used upon the skin to reduce swellings and to cleanse cuts and swellings. It would be poisonous if swallowed in this strength, but when greatly diluted it is harmless. Tests have shown that if three or four drops of the tincture are stirred in a quart of water, practically all germs are killed within a few minutes. Campers, tourists and others who must use water of doubtful purity should adopt this cheap and convenient method of rendering it safe.

Altitude

The altitude above sea level is second in importance as an influence on climate. The temperature decreases so much with height that the tallest mountains even in tropical countries, are covered with snow the year around. In the Andes of South America, for example, there are several snow-capped peaks which are crossed by the equator. In our Rocky Mountains a person may leave summer heat in the valleys and reach perpetual snow in a climb of a few hours. By sending up balloons, scientists have determined that for the first few miles of distance above the earth, temperature decreases about one degree for every 300 feet.

(Continued on page 565)

HIS FUTURE'S ALWAYS MORTGAGED



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

On Pay-Day Night

John D. has nothing much on me:
No, nothing much as I can see.
When all togged out and feeling gay,
I breeze into some swell cafe—
Inside the door to a check-room "Dick"
I hand my tile and walking stick,
And with a lordly graceful tread,
Assume the air of a man well fed,
On pay-day night.

Upon my chest a diamond (?) glows,
And looking fit in my Sunday clothes,
I've a clam reserve which seems to say,
"I wear this fine suit for everyday."
And a bored look clouds my mobile face
As the waiter waves me to a place,
Where a patent palm by the fan is stirred,
And Oh! The order I give that "bird,"
On pay-day night.

And to let all know that "I am there,"
I scorn the gilded bill-o-fare,
To order from a subtle mind
The rare good "eats" of every kind—
Imported juices red and green
With fish and oysters in between;
Lobster from the deep blue sea,
Ah! There's nothing here too good for me,
On pay-day night.

And when I "get by" the finger-bowl
I peel a "saw-buck" from my roll,
And no one seems to think it strange
When I tell "His Nibs" to keep the change;
Nor is it strange in a day or two,
That this affluent splurge I rue,
And if two "Bucks" to me you'll lend
I'll surely hand it back my friend,
On pay-day night.

Hope bids me make this last request—
When these hands are folded on my breast
For the journey to that Golden Gate
Where all must gather soon or late
God grant that none may drop a tear,
For all the bunk I've written here
But time the craft that takes me o'er,
To land me at St. Peter's door,
On pay-day night.

—M. W. Brockway.
Stone Cutters Journal.

Builders' Foreman: "Excuse me, but are you the lady wot's singing?"
Lady: "Yes, I was singing. Why?"
"Well, might I ask you not to hang out that top note so long. The men have knocked off twice already, mistakin' it for the dinner whistle."—Passing Show.

Without a Card

"I ought to get a large reward
For never owning a union card;
I've never grumbled, I've never struck,
I've never mixed with union truck;
But I must be going my way to win,
So open, St. Peter, and let me in."
St. Peter sat and stroked his staff—
Despite his high office he had to laugh,
Said he, with a fiery gleam in his eye:
"Who's tending this gate, you or I?"
"I've heard of you and your gift of gab;
"You're what is known on earth as a scab."
Thereupon he rose on his stature tall
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell:
"Escort this fellow around to hell!
Tell Satan to give him a seat alone
On a red-hot griddle up near the throne.
But, stay! Even the Devil can't stand the smell
Of a cooking scab on a griddle in hell.
It would cause a strike, a revolt, I know,
If I sent you down to the imps below.
Go back to your master on earth, and tell
That they don't even want a scab in hell."
—Contra Costa Labor Journal.

Sixth of a Series of Excerpts from the National Electrical Safety Code

436. Protecting Traffic.

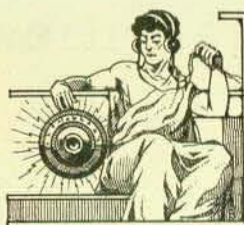
(a) Barrier Guards—Before engaging in such work as may endanger traffic, employees shall first erect suitable barrier guards. They shall also display danger signs or red lamps from two sides of the barrier at right angles to the direction of the traffic. Where the nature of work and traffic requires it, a man shall be stationed to warn passers-by while work is going on.

(b) Crossed or Fallen Wires—When any crossed or fallen wires which may create a hazard are found, the employee shall remain on guard or adopt other adequate means to prevent accidents and have the

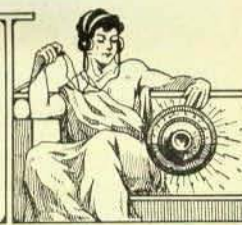
chief operator notified. If the employee can observe the rules of handling live parts by the use of insulating appliances, he may correct the condition at once. Otherwise he shall first secure the authorization from the chief operator for so doing. (See rule 432-a.)

437. Protecting Workmen by Disconnectors.

When equipment or lines are to be disconnected from any source of electrical energy, for the protection of workmen, the operator shall first open the switches or circuit-breakers designed for operation under load, and then the air-break disconnectors, when provided.



RADIO



ELEMENTS OF RADIO—PART 7

By JAMES E. SMITH, President National Radio Institute

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Arc Light Circuits

IN general arc light circuits produce interference only under abnormal conditions although these abnormal conditions may not be sufficient to interfere with the operation of the arc light system. The particular source of interference may originate in the

- a. Line
- b. Arc light
- c. Mercury arc rectifier or direct current generator.

a. The Line:

The arc light network has two functions in radio interference. In the first place it acts as the medium whereby any disturbance originating on the arc system may be spread over a considerable area; and, second, it may originate the disturbance by means of arcing grounds irrespective of how or in what part of the line the ground occurs.

b. The Arc Light:

The most likely causes of interference from arc lights are "grounds," loose connections, and lamp jumping. The first two of these are self-explanatory and in a well maintained circuit rarely occur. The last may be due to a number of causes which are easily detected and repaired.

Causes of lamp jumping are:

1. Broken, chipped, or loose fitting globes.
2. Broken or loose flexible connection strip from upper electrode to upper electrode box.
3. Broken flexible connection cable to movable clutch rod.

c. Mercury Arc Rectifier:

It is possible to detect the condition of "fading" at the rectifier by noting whether or not a periodic decrease in the load current is accompanied by a decrease of secondary voltage.

Obviously if it were possible to restore the degree of vacuum in the tube to normal conditions the fading would be stopped and the interference eliminated. This, however, is rather difficult to accomplish. The degree of vacuum may be restored in some cases by resting the tube, in other instances heat treating the tube produces more satisfactory results.

Direct-Current Generator

If interference is experienced when a direct current generator is used to supply power to an arc circuit, the trouble may be due to poor commutation.

Telephone and Telegraph Lines

These circuits carry but very little energy and are therefore of themselves not serious from the viewpoint of radio interference. Due to the fact that circuits of this type cover large areas any interference which may be induced in them immediately

becomes important. This effect will be discussed under the subject of pole changers.

A few cases of interference have been experienced due to very close coupling between receiving equipment and telegraph lines. This trouble was eliminated by changing the location of the receiving antenna.

Pole Changers and Frequency Converters as Interference Generators

The pole changer operates from a D. C. source, usually a storage battery, while an adaptation of the pole changer—the frequency converter—can operate directly from an A. C. source of 25 or 60 cycle and supply any ringing frequency between 16 and 66 cycles.

The generation of radio interference by this apparatus is due to arcing at the several interrupting contacts. While this arcing is not severe, and does not contain sufficient energy to be radiated to great distances, it is fed directly to the telephone lines, and may interfere with radio reception for several miles along the line. Generally, however, interference is experienced only at short distances from lines.

Since the generation of interference is not due to a defect in the apparatus, any community having an exchange which uses a pole changer or frequency converter will be subject to this type of interference.

It is suggested that all cases of interference from pole changers should be referred by the local telephone company to the manufacturer of the pole changer equipment. The majority of the manufacturers of this type of equipment should now be in a position to supply the necessary chokes and filters to eliminate interference due to their apparatus.

Street Cars and Electric Railroads

The interference from both of these sources is serious due to the number of people affected.

In interference, other than that originating in the street railway substations, and which may be carried over a considerable area by the feeder network, the chief sources of disturbance are as follows:

1. Arcs at trolley wheel.
2. Arcs at car wheels.
3. Motor commutation.
4. Contactors.
5. Arcing grounds on feeder system.

To some extent, all of the above disturbances are spread out by means of the trolley wire and feeder system. In addition, coupling between the feeder system and power distribution circuits tends to increase the disturbed area.

About all that can be hoped for is to limit the spread of the disturbances by draining either the trolley wire or feeders or both. In cases where the disturbance spreads from the feeder system to a distribution circuit, some relief may be obtained by draining the power circuit at a point

beyond the parallel connection. The drain may consist of condensers connected between the power wires and ground. The drain may be made more effective by placing chokes in the power wires.

Motors

While arcing grounds occurring in motor wiring have resulted in some trouble, the chief source of disturbance is from sparking at the commutator or collector rings. The disturbance created by the sparking travels over the network and hence may become quite serious.

This type of trouble may in many instances be eliminated by the usual methods employed to obtain sparkless commutation. In some cases, however, the surfaces may have become pitted or otherwise injured so that it is impossible to eliminate the effect of the disturbance by these methods. In such cases, it is necessary to place condensers across the motor line. Quite frequently it is also advisable to add chokes in the line circuit.

Smoke and Dust Precipitators

Interference from precipitator plants may be due to either the rectifier proper, or the lead to the precipitator plates, or both. The rectifiers in use are of two types, the rotary and the kenotron rectifier. With the rotary type, interference from the arc formed during normal operation may be quite serious. This interference may be greatly reduced by shielding the rectifier, thereby reducing direct radiation from this source. In the use of the kenotron rectifier, such shielding is usually unnecessary, since the arcs are not present. With either type of rectifier, drains may be necessary across the power supply, in order to prevent distribution of the interference by means of the supply network.

Household Appliances

As in the case of industrial appliances, just considered, the source of disturbance is usually an arc or spark. A typical case is represented by the results of an investigation of heating pads.

Heating Pads

Introduction: An investigation of a number of electric heating pads indicates that severe radio interference can be generated by certain types, while others are apparently free from this trouble.

This interference is very disagreeable, not only because a location of the source is difficult, but also due to the frequent coincidence of the periods of use of heating pads and radio receivers.

The majority of heating pads consists of two windings of resistance wire, which can be connected in circuit either singly or in a parallel arrangement to provide three different values of heat; low, medium and

(Continued on page 579)

Vector Pictures of Alternating Quantities

By PROFESSOR C. M. JANSKY

IN simple alternating current calculations, the assumption is made that both the current and the electromotive force fluctuate with time as shown in Fig. 15 of the September issue of this JOURNAL. The properties of this curve and likewise of the alternating current represented by it have been explained, but when calculations based on these properties are to be made, some other devices now to be explained are employed.

Physical quantities can be classified under two heads, those completely specified when their magnitude is given, such as 10 cubic feet, 50 yards and the like. There is another class of quantities, however, which is not completely designated when merely their magnitude is known. Thus the velocity of an elevator up the shaft is not the same as its velocity down the shaft, although its speed in the two directions may be the same. The difference between the two motions will be quickly realized by one wishing to reach the top floor if he takes the elevator when it is descending.

Like An Ocean Liner

Likewise an ocean liner may have a speed of 20 knots, but if that is all the captain knows about its motion he is apt to land his ship on the rocks just as the commander of the fleet of destroyers did a few years ago off the southern coast of California. The lacking element of his speed was direction. Thus to completely designate this case of physical quantities both their magnitude and direction must be known and specified. Such quantities are called vector quantities because they can be represented by straight lines of specified length and direction. On a navigator's chart the velocity of 20 knots north can be represented by a line 20 inches long drawn from the bottom towards the top of the sheet, the direction in which the line is drawn being indicated by an arrow-head at the extremity of the line.

If at the same time that the engine propels the ship north at a speed of 20 knots,

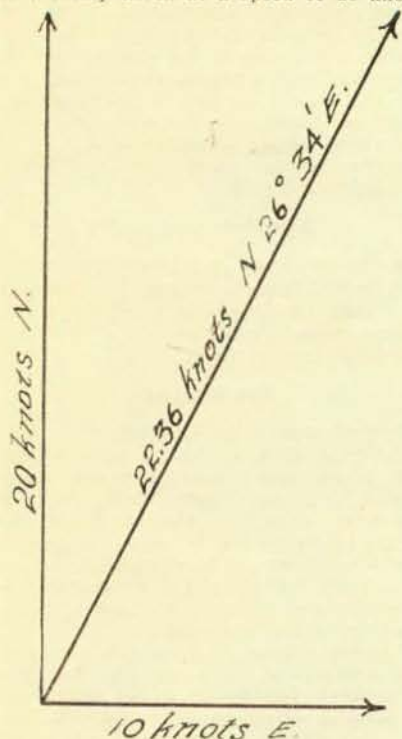


Fig. 18

the wind or ocean current is propelling it east with a speed of 10 knots, then, while the ship is moving both north and east, it is also moving north 26 deg. 34 minutes east at a speed of 22.36 knots. The 22.36 is the vector sum of 20 knots north and 10 knots east. Here we have a new kind of addition, or perhaps it were better to say, a new way of combining quantities.

While the resultant velocity given above was calculated, it can be obtained by measurement if the vector diagram is carefully constructed, as shown in Figure 18. It is obvious that the resultant velocity is the actual motion of the boat with reference to the surface of the ocean, or with reference to the ship's longitude and latitude. Furthermore, it is likewise obvious that this resultant velocity is obtained graphically by drawing the diagonal of the rectangle whose sides are lines representing the 20 and 10 knots respectively.

While the determination of the ship's velocity is based on the assumption that it is sailing north and the wind is propelling it east, the same principles apply if the two component velocities make any other angle with each other.

What we are dealing with in problems of this nature is not numerical magnitudes only, but with quantities whose effects depend upon both their magnitudes and directions. In every case the resultant of two such like quantities is found by drawing a parallelogram with sides proportional in magnitude and parallel in direction to the two quantities.

Vector Diagrams Important

This introduction to the composition of vectors is given because it has important application in the analysis of alternating current problems, and because many readers of even the most elementary electrical literature encounter vector diagrams without understanding their significance.

And now when applying the principle of vector composition to alternating currents, we must give expression to a paradox by stating that alternating currents and voltages are not vectors, and yet the principles of vectors are applied in solving problems involving them. How can this be reconciled?

It is obvious that the magnitude of any quantity may be represented by a straight line drawn to some specified scale. Thus ten bushels may be graphically represented by a straight line one inch long, and on the same scale a line two inches long will represent twenty bushels. Such diagrams are sometimes used in the statistical interpretation of data. The growth of population, changes in employment, labor union membership by years, etc., can each be represented on such charts, but none of these quantities conform to the definition of a vector. Each has magnitude, but the property of direction is lacking.

In the same way any number of amperes or of volts can be represented by a straight line of some definite length, but this alone does not make the electrical current and voltage vector quantities.

Alternating currents and voltages are distinguished by their property of fluctuation with time. They have magnitude, but this magnitude fluctuates with time. These fluctuations with time can be expressed or shown in several different ways. One of these has been shown in Fig. 15, where the distance from any point on the line A-B-C to the curve represents the magnitude of

either the current or voltage at that instant. If we count elapsed time from the instant the curve is 0, then a fraction of a second later the value is 1.00; after the expiration of another fraction of a second, it is again zero, and so on.

For a 60 cycle current the interval of time from A to C would be one-sixtieth of a second, etc. For many purposes a sine curve serves to show the fluctuations better than any other, but calculations can not be made as readily on such a basis as when a different scheme for showing the fluctuations is used.

As an alternating current is characterized by a continuous change in its magnitude with time, this magnitude, at some instant can be represented by a straight line of a definite length, and the time relation can be introduced by assuming the line to rotate at uniform angular speed around one end as the axis. This scheme of using rotating vectors to represent the fluctuations of alternating quantities is very useful and simple when once understood, and an understanding of it is indispensable when poly-phase circuits are considered. The principle upon which this scheme is based will bear repeating. It is: The magnitude of the alternating quantity at some instant of time is represented by a line of fixed length and the time element is introduced by assuming the line to rotate about one end.

For representing alternating electrical quantities, the fixed magnitude selected is usually the maximum magnitude of the quantity, or referring to Fig. 15, it is the vertical distance from the point (90) on the horizontal line AB to the point a on the curve. This magnitude is the rotating vector marked OE in Fig. 19. The fluctuations sent by the projections of OE on the vertical line MN, as OE is rotated counterclockwise around the point O. If we begin to count time at the instant OE is horizontal and to the right of O, it is evident that at of the alternating quantity are then represented instant its projection on MN is a point. A brief interval of time OE occupies the position O1. Its projection at this instant is represented by the distance e₁ on the dia-

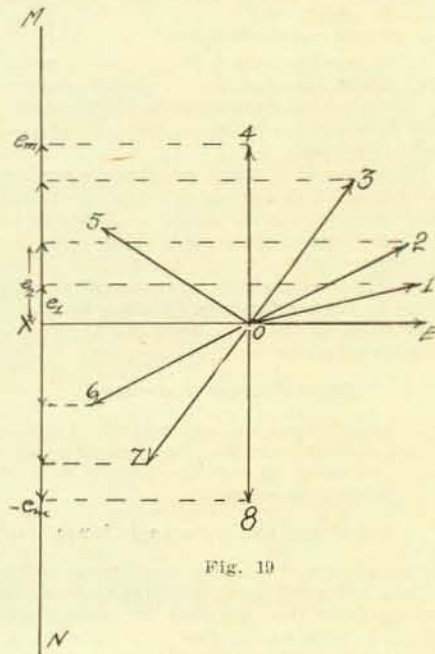


Fig. 19

(Continued on page 581)

Organized 100 Per Cent, Say St. Louis Radio Men

LOCAL NO. 1, St. Louis, mother chapter of all the other locals in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has the honor of organizing the first 100 per cent union unit of radio men in America. This is known as Class E of Local No. 1. Appropriately, No. 1 saw the founding of a national union for the electrical industry in 1891.

Radio's grip on the future is indicated by the careening growth of the new industry. The Department of Commerce announced in October that the radio business had increased 1,000 per cent since 1923. Tube sets to the number of 2,180,622 were turned out last year. The combined value of radio business was placed at \$341,000,000.

Here is the enthusiastic first letter from the first press secretary of the new section of Local No. 1:

St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 22, 1926.

Electrical Workers Journal.

Editor:

Clankety-Bang-Bump! Whoa thar, Napoleon! Well, folks, here we are; look us over! We are the latest addition of Local No. 1, our parent organization. Our designation is Class E, better known as radio men. As practically all of our members are "rookies" in the ranks of organized labor, I request that you bear with the writer until I get my bearings.

It has been scarcely six months since the work began, of organizing the Class E men at the numerous broadcasting stations in St. Louis. Today, we have the pleasure of announcing that we are 100 per cent organized. The credit for this accomplishment goes to the business agent, Brother Schading, of Local No. 1. Were it not for his untiring efforts and fine generalship in time of emergency, the organizing of this body might have been nipped in the bud by those interests who were seeking to keep the radio men unorganized.

We have had our baptism of fire, having successfully waged our first strike to gain recognition and for the reinstatement of several of our members who were fired without cause. This trouble came to a head at a most inopportune time, when we were only 5 per cent organized. The outcome meant the life or death of the organization of radio men in St. Louis for the time being. To say that we came through with flying colors, is putting it mildly indeed, for not only did we gain recognition and reinstatement of our men, but disposed of our chief opponent in such a way, that he is now residing in other parts and is in no way connected with the broadcasting game. This strike took place in the biggest radio station in the city. So you can all see what it meant to us. From that time on, steady progress has been made and now we are pleased and proud to say—Completely Organized.

We have members who have roamed the seven seas, pounding brass, to insure the safety of ships at sea and those who go down to the sea. They are an intelligent bunch, ready to go at the drop of the hat to further the cause of organized labor.

Right here I hope to start something: The bunch have been clamoring for news as to the progress of other cities throughout the country, in the organizing of the Class E men of their locals. Therefore, I claim for the Class E men of Local No. 1, the honor and distinction of being the first completely organized unit of its kind in any

local in the electrical world. Now, let's hear from somebody who disputes our claim.

Before signing off, permit me to remind those Brothers who have radio sets in their homes, to remember, when tuning in on St. Louis, that the men behind the gun (the radio operators and the amplifier men), who are responsible for your entertainment

and who are seldom seen and never heard, are men of your own organization and it should give satisfaction to know that you can tune in on union manned stations. We are out for the betterment of our conditions and to further the cause of organized labor.

W. F. Ludgate announcing, or what have you, for the Class E men of Local No. 1.

WHAT IS CONTINUOUS STANDING?

An Important Interpretation

This is to bring to the attention of the membership the importance of complying with the provisions of the constitution relating to the payment of dues, by paying dues in advance and obtaining an official receipt for the payment.

The constitution requires that members shall pay their dues monthly or quarterly in advance, but liberally provides that if payment is made within three months' time members shall not lose their continuous standing.

We find that many members pay their dues in the fourth month, prior to the 10th, and claim that they believe they are maintaining their continuous standing, for the reason that their payment is sent in with the regular report of the local union and reaches this office prior to the 10th of the month.

This is to advise that a member making payment after the three months' limit, regardless of when it is received here, is in arrears.

From our records we note that many members pay their dues in the fourth and fifth months, and are continually in arrears. In case of death the heirs of such members sometimes wonder why they receive no benefits from the organization, as they believe the member to have been in continuous good standing in the Brotherhood. When the facts are made known to them they are amazed. Many do not believe the records of the organization and go to an attorney, who is always willing to advise that he can get the benefits from the organization. No doubt the attorney receives a fee for his advice. We are not criticizing the advice of the attorney, as he makes the statement without knowing the laws of our organization, and gives his advice on the assumption that the regular insurance laws govern our association, which is not the case. The regular insurance laws provide that if the company accepts the payment, and the payment is made beyond the stipulated time in the policy, the one making the payment is relieved of any forfeiture due to making the late payment; but the laws of our association specifically stipulate that a member who has not paid within the 90-day limit loses his continuous standing, and if he becomes fully six months in arrears he is automatically dropped from membership, and to reaffiliate with the organization must come in as a new member.

By-law 4 of the Benefit Association has been amended and all members have been notified of the amendment. The amendment makes a more liberal provision than was in force when the association was organized, and is more liberal than the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in that a member who pays in the fourth, fifth or sixth month, may pay all arrearages to date (that is, if he is in the fifth month, he may pay five full months' dues), also a fee of \$10, and make out a regular application for reinstatement in the association, all on the same day, and at the same time that he is making his payment to the local lodge secretary; and when sent to this office, if his application is favorably acted upon, that arrearage is eliminated from his standing in the Benefit Association which takes care of the payment of insurance; but it does not eliminate his arrearage in the Brotherhood as the laws of the Brotherhood do not provide for the elimination of arrearages.

The amendment above mentioned does not provide for the elimination of old arrearages; it only applies to current arrearages.

This question is being published in the JOURNAL for the edification of the members and their families, as there are so many members going in arrears through paying their dues beyond the three months' limit that we believe their families should be advised in order that they may protect their interests by seeing that dues are paid in accordance with the laws of the organization.

A member who pays his dues beyond the 90 days or three months provided by the law loses his continuous standing, and nothing can be done to eliminate that arrearage, as the constitution is specific in the matter. All the member does on paying up is to save a new initiation fee; his standing, local and international, is the same as a new member.

You Will Want to Help Florida Brothers

HARDLY a local in the north, west or east, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is without direct interest in stricken Florida. A Brother or a Brother's buddy, or a Brother's buddy's buddy, well-known to northern members, is in the storm areas, as a traveller. The locals of the hurricane-swept state are made up in large part of travellers. These men, suffering heavy damage, and now faced by a slump in business are looking—not complainingly but hopefully—to their friends in the locals back home for aid in their hour of disaster.

Immediately after the first shock of the storm, A. M. Hull, International Vice President, went to Miami. A relief committee headed by George Bowes was organized. Lumber and other building material were secured by the locals for work of rehabilitation. Had not the locals taken upon themselves this relief work, the suffering would have been prolonged, for the American Red Cross, according to reports, got tangled up in red tape and failed to function properly.

But the need is still very real. The real work of rehabilitation is just begun. Now two months or more after the big blow the electrical workers and other unionists face

Florida! Two months ago that word meant to an entire world a land of glamour and play. Today it means a storm-crushed area, which is in need of sympathy and help. After the real estate exploiters, came a storm. Now, not the exploiters alone, but common people must relieve Florida. That electrical workers are playing a heroic part in rehabilitation is plain.

hard, heroic action. The sudden fury of the storm, the intensity and velocity of the wind levelled poles and tangled wires in masses of wreckage. Lights were snuffed out, and it was quickly demonstrated that a city without lights is in almost as perilous

thundering winds and rolling waters to get on the job—to perform a routine duty.

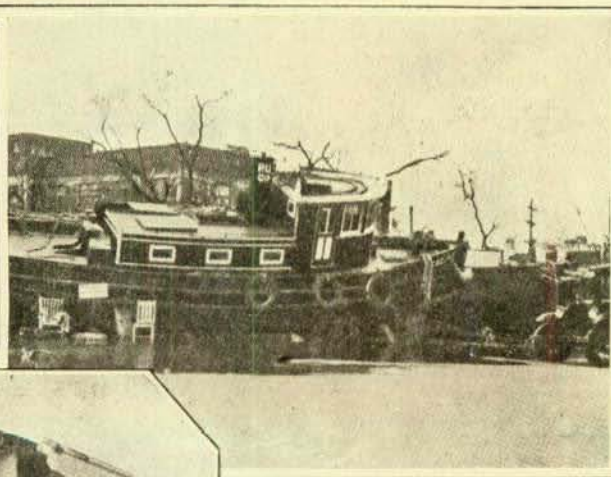
Then it was demonstrated what light means to a modern city. Light is not merely a physical element; it is a condition of morale. A city without light is a city of fear, depression, inaction. A city with light is a city of hope, courage and animation. Not until swift and skilful hands had made the necessary repairs, could the real work of rehabilitation begin.

How far that work is gone the world outside Florida is unaware. Full page advertisements in eastern papers paid for by hotels and real estate interests tend to belittle the damage. The reason is plain. But word direct from the locals in Florida indicate that rehabilitation is of necessity slow and costly, that is, the rebuilding of the homes of the workers.

Electrical workers labored not knowing what had happened to their own property and belongings. Every member of 349 and 455 suffered loss of property and personal effects, a late survey shows. These losses ran as high as \$1,000 per family. Brother Edward A. Lefebvre writes the JOURNAL: "It will take us a great time to get back on our



In the
Wake
of the
Big
Wind



the dreary prospect of rebuilding their homes, at a huge expense, while their source of livelihood has been curtailed by the business slump.

Within 48 hours after the big wind in Miami, lights were burning in downtown streets. A crew of 400 electrical workers did the work, laboring desperately in the face of desperate conditions. At the same time union plumbers were battling to give back drinking water to the harassed population. To these two crews of labor unionists, Miami owes a debt of gratitude. All night in the ragged light the linemen and inside men toiled. Not content with giving light to the stricken areas, these Brothers of ours did double duty, making a careful survey of the damage done to central stations, cables and conduits, so that by Monday noon plans were completed to restore the entire lighting system to normality.

Here was enacted one of the most heroic chapters in the annals of the union. Electrical workers are insured to hardship and danger on the daily job, but Miami, Hollywood, Ft. Lauderdale and other centers presented an extraordinary opportunity for



(Left) Flagler Street, Miami, with traffic heavy as usual, and a job for electrical workers in the foreground.

(Center) Wreck of a Miami grocery and apartments with wall sheared away.

(Right) The sign said "No Parking" but this tug boat stopped at the curb anyway.

a position, as a city without food or water. Deadly live wires sputtered on the ground, or were quenched in tons of surging waters. Almost before the climax of the cyclone, a call was sent out for men, and electrical workers left homes in the dense darkness,

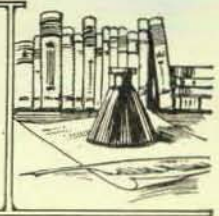
feet again as we had a very lean spring and summer, with all our funds in realty, which has taken a big slump."

The natural thing to do is to forget Florida in the midst of Thanksgiving holidays. The high-powered publicity stories being got out to discount the damage by hotel interests should not fool electrical workers. Their Brothers suffered. Their Brothers acted gallantly. Their Brothers still need aid, and should get it.

**READ ALSO
CORRESPONDENCE
FROM ALL
FLORIDA LOCALS**



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

We are always willing to try anything once or twice. Now we have an "educational hour," which takes place at the beginning of our meetings. Questions pertaining to electrical practice are asked by placing questions in a box kept for that purpose and are answered from the floor. It is astonishing how journeymen can differ in answering apparently simple questions.

We have been fairly prosperous the past year and now we intend to have a banquet to celebrate our good fortune. A committee is out making the necessary arrangements. Our minds are at ease about one thing—the beer will be good. Our genial recording secretary, Brother McGarrett, is one of the committee and he is admittedly an expert on that subject. The affair is to be held early in November and will be history by the time you read this. This explains our apparent lack of hospitality in not inviting you all to our "get-together." However, should an out of town Brother happen to be here at the right time he will most assuredly be welcome (if he has the price).

Another thing that bothers me. Union labelism is like putting the cart before the horse; it seems to me. Do the big, powerful unions depend on the demand for the union label for their strength? Isn't it rather organization? Every individual must be an alert union man all the time and must be intelligent enough to know that his welfare lies in his own hands.

Surely the building trades are entitled to some of the credit Ford is getting for instituting the five-day week. I am sorry that the building trades have not adopted the five-day week throughout the country, instead of merely in a few cities. We should lead and not follow.

I have already written more than I had intended to write. The material in the JOURNAL is so good that it is a shame to take up valuable space with my half-baked ideas.

I. S. GORDON,
Press Secretary.

P. S. My wife on reading the above says that there is more truth than poetry in the last line.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The subject of this month's spasm will be, as promised in the last issue, something on the famous phrase used as the motto of business, namely, "The Customer is Always Right." This slogan may have had a real meaning in the good old days when it first appeared, but it has been so overworked, or rather overused, that its application nowadays means little or nothing.

We frequently hear in these degenerate times, and often from labor leaders about the time new agreements are to be effected, the phrase, "The boss' interests are our interests." This is right to a certain extent only. It is well for each and every member to carefully analyze the requests of the employers as they appear from time to time, and see if there is not a great possibility of

READ

Vocational School Students Valued as Apprentices, by L. U. Nos. 210 and 211.

New Haven Reports Advancement, by L. U. No. 90.

Are We Un-American? by L. U. No. 100.

A State Association for Pennsylvania? by L. U. No. 56.

100 Per Cent Increase in Membership, by L. U. No. 98.

"Yours for Larger and More Tender Turkeys," by L. U. No. 212.

The "Other Side" of Public Ownership, by L. U. No. 271 and L. U. No. 773.

Open Shop Punctured in Salt Lake City, by L. U. No. 354.

A Gala Night With Prexy at Detroit, by L. U. No. 58.

Quincy Breaks Long Silence, by L. U. No. 57.

Miami's "Cross" by L. U. No. 455 and L. U. No. 349.

Baltimore's War to Preserve Elementary Principles, by L. U. No. 28.

Ft. Lauderdale, Hard-hit, States its Case, by L. U. No. 728.

Jacksonville Discusses Municipal Stations, by L. U. No. 177.

And All
the
Other Spirited Letters.

the interests of the rank and file of the organization being at odds with that of John Contractor. Since the world began the war between capital and labor has been in progress, and if the interests of each coincided no labor unions would be needed. Also while on this subject and for the benefit of the Brothers in the rear of the hall, let it be said that behind closed doors is the wrong place for you to have your business transacted. The open meeting was formed and executive session provided, for the proper conduct of all matter which may touch the organization in any way. The stay-at-homes who come to meeting now and then have a justifiable kick coming when they arrive and sit through the session only to find the real business was transacted by executive board or board of B. A.'s., etc. Of course, the absentee members themselves are largely responsible for this state of affairs. An assumption of authority always follows a lax regard by the people in state affairs. Witness the courts, police and government by fiat in our native land.

These are the days and times also in which a lot of talk is heard through the press and also some labor leaders fall for it, about "co-operation" "arbitration" and various isms and condemning the strike as out of date and ineffective, obsolete, and generally no good. We in Baltimore are passing through a war practically to retain this sacred privilege of free people of working for whom we choose, and the next time you

hear any of these orators squawking about arbitration and the boss' interests being right along the same as labor's, you ask him what leads to arbitration and the like. Is it a guarantee to work contentedly for the conditions and wages laid down for us or is it a threat of strike? Don't let this old stuff fool you, Brothers. The strike is the one effective weapon of labor and without it all is lost.

Occasionally it appears in letters around the circuit, questions or statements about this or that proposed license law, either for journeymen or contractors. Brothers, lay off that stuff; it is bad dope. Do not surrender the right to make a living at your trade. When you delegate the passing on the qualifications or fitness to practice the trade to some outside party you have placed your neck in a halter and they have the whiphand over you at all times. Of course it is argued that the license law will drive the rats out of the business. Will it? Just you wait and see. And besides, it is so pleasant after being blacklisted by some contractors' association, and the poor dumb-bell so posted tries to go out and make a living for his wife and kiddies to find he will land in the hoosegow if he tries to practice the trade he worked so hard to learn, and he is not eligible for license, for the kind stranger to approach and tell him the poor house is three blocks to the right. One consolation remains, however, less is said these days even in the kept press about the free country.

Business continues about as usual in our jurisdiction. Several of our members working for Walker and Turner at present. Some have journeyed out of town, No. 3 having been of assistance to us in that direction. All Brothers line up for the 40-hour week and save your money.

S. G. HATTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 35, HARTFORD, CONN.

Stop, Look, Listen!

Editor:

In my last letter to the JOURNAL I stressed upon the importance of workers' education and not only maintained how necessary it was for our continued prestige, but that its inherent force, when stored up in brain cells, could become the super-giant power which would systematically explore the now apparently hidden opportunities and place clearly before our vision the golden treasures that labor so justly deserves.

Since no broadsides have been directed at me from the firing lines, I assume that many of the Brother readers have been able, not only to see the logic of my assertions, but have as well partially, if not wholly, agreed with me on the gist of my theme.

The many advantages to be derived from an education must be obvious to all, but the one most sought for is that of pecuniary gain. Interest centered on this latter advantage is not only a most natural attitude, but it is pertinent to our requisite existence and since much of our existence depends upon economics and finance, the

analogy should command a keen interest from the workers in furtherance of their cause, and it might be well for us to ponder awhile on the following question: "How can I secure a larger share of the rapidly increasing wealth of this nation of which I am a citizen and to which by my efforts I contribute?"

You have asked yourself that question many times, no doubt, for you know that not only is the United States now by far the wealthiest nation on earth, but that its wealth is increasing so rapidly as to amaze the entire world. There is not in all the history of the globe another example of such tremendous industrial growth, such a rapid multiplication of wealth, as is now taking place on this North American Continent, and no man of intelligence and ambition can witness this tremendous development without an intense desire to share to a greater extent in this marvelous national prosperity.

The writer has long contemplated the possibilities of organized labor controlling nationally those interests which are pertinent to the worker and his cause, viz, capital and industry; and after years of most careful technical research and analysis of the economic problems involved in these interests, a plan that is feasible and sound has been evolved whereby a solution to the question propounded can be realized and the above objects can be attained. But to place before the reader at this writing all the details of this particular plan would require much additional space herein, and since that is not the purpose of this letter, I will for the present engage myself in presenting a digest.

It is needless to state that organized labor contains a variety of minds from whence come a diversity of opinions. Hence the construction and interpretation of a material fact is viewed from many angles and weighed by many scales having a variable equilibrium. The body, however, retains its poise through the propensity of abiding by the actions of the majority, and rightly it looks to its leaders for advice when some new phase of the labor movement is focused upon the stage of conflicting issues. Yet during the present era of prosperity and higher wages, majorities at meetings have dwindled in size and a great many union members have become to a great extent apathetic, apparently regarding the union as a vital necessity no longer.

Labor must be organized if it is to secure and safeguard its rights against the aggressions of avaricious captains of industry. Unorganized labor can accomplish little or nothing. It is almost completely at the mercy of the employer. Labor organizations have in the past done much to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. There is need for them to continue their efforts. Under intelligent and conscientious leadership, they are capable of achieving in the future even more significant results and eventually of compelling an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the many problems that still distress labor and capital alike. The task must be performed by the labor unions and the first step in the process is to practice labor sharing in management. Here is the great task for the American labor movement and it is not only befitting for the electrical workers to be the first to initiate this movement in a most aggressive manner but it should become their paramount duty vigorously to prosecute this issue to a realistic conclusion.

How would it appeal to you, dear reader, as a representative of organized labor to become a member on the director's board of

the General Electric, United States Steel, Anaconda Copper, General Motors and hundreds of other nationally known industrial concerns? This may seem rather fanciful and containing much essence of day dreams to the uninitiated, but this very thing can positively be accomplished if we but will to do. Of course obstacles would be met and have to be overcome, but they would be of minor consequence in comparison to the harvest which awaits the reaper who possesses courage such as the organized electrical worker has.

Indirectly we have been, and are now working for the interest of the General Electric Company. Although we may perhaps be unconscious of the fact, we are nevertheless an element which is concerned with its continued growth and prosperity. The trend of our efforts is gradually leading us step by step in unison with theirs and it must be conceded that we are to a great extent the means by which their yearly balance sheets reflect huge financial profits and added surpluses.

H. F. GENLOT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Having had the fortune or misfortune to be appointed press secretary for L. U. No. 53 will try to fill the bill with a few lines to let the Brotherhood at large know we are still on the map and holding meetings every Tuesday night in room 312 Labor Temple.

The majority of the older members are pretty well scattered out, but we have some new ones to take their places. The two orphans, Brothers McTanney and Tatum, are working in Chicago. Brothers Toothaker, Shockley and Smothers are in Cleveland and Brothers Cotton, Ek and Ward Johnson in Detroit. Brother Buchanan has taken unto himself a blushing bride and took her to Cleveland for a honeymoon and back to Chicago. Wonder if he will make her ride the side door pullmans, too? Brothers Red Adams and Bunk Meyers are in St. Joe helping the Light Company there to set a few black diamonds. Brother "Pa" McKivett is about due back in Kansas City, and things are getting pretty dead around Atchison. Brother Cronin is back from the wilds of Montana but states he left plenty of work there.

All of the Brothers here are working, but nothing rushing at present, a court injunction tying up work on the municipal job in Kansas, but they are keeping quiet. Have a few men on maintenance and trouble work. The troublemen seem to have had luck with their Fords. Brother Crawford is just back to work after getting a broken arm by "Lizzie" kicking him and now Brother Lewallen is off for the same reason.

Brother Earl Patterson is still holding on with the Fire Alarm and he is a good man for the good job. Brother Wade is still running the heavy gang for the city with six linemen and four helpers, all in good standing. Brother Holland's gang isn't so good as far as being paid up is concerned. Brother Emery's truck is pretty well paid up, as far as I know. Brother Phippen, the watch dog of the treasury, fell heir to 360 acres of land down in Missouri a short time ago and he will need it all if he keeps on raising children the way he started. Frank DeC. has him beat a little bit, though.

JOS. CLOUGHLEY,
P. S., Pro Tem.

P. S. If this come to the attention of Brother D. T. "Doc" Stevens, card No. 303493, it would be well for him to communicate or get in touch with the secretary of the L. U.

L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

This is to let the Brotherhood at large know that the 100 per cent increase in the normal rainfall for October, in the Erie district, has not washed Local No. 56 off the map. No, not by any means, for didn't we just have our little party and dance last week? The ladies want to know when the next one is going to happen. Our associate bricklayer, painter and engineer friends insist that we leave the decorations up in our meeting rooms, so that their membership can make observations.

Ever since Brother Barber, of No. 163, Wilkes-Barre, sprung the state organization idea in the September WORKER, I have wanted him and the rest of the locals in Pennsylvania to know that I think that is the one idea for all to promote. I am going to put Local No. 56 on record as endorsing it and wanting it to the extent that they will boost in all ways within their means and at least be represented when our I. O. sets the time and place for the first organization meeting—suppose next January for the time.

Then I note in the October number, Harrisburg is lined up for a move of this kind.

Our trials and tribulations could be made a whole lot easier. Not over a month ago we presented our city fathers with a model ordinance to govern our daily installations. Then our city solicitor wondered what the Commonwealth would allow third-class cities to do in a case of this kind. Right then and there Local No. 56 would have appreciated a closer acquaintance with the rest of Pennsylvania.

I understand the State Association of Contractors are lined up for state legislation that will require a license for contractors. The rank and file surely want more than that. Let's go.

Sometime ago we received a communication from No. 5, of Pittsburgh, that sounded ominous, but we have heard nothing more.

Since you last heard from us Local No. 56 had to buckle on the steel armour and have a strike on her hands. About May 1 we went into what looked like a tail spin with no straightening up. But our worthy president rose to remark that he didn't see why we couldn't go through this strike and have more money in the treasury than when we started. We have. We lost three weak sisters. We have all the shops back in the fold except the largest and we hear rumblings from that direction.

I want to congratulate the boys at Warren, Pa., and if the drifts don't get too deep this winter we are going to invite ourselves down to see them some night. We note that I. R. Bennett, the boy with the goods, officiated at the opening ceremonies.

Our struggle here this summer was of such a nature as to make it necessary for District Vice President Kloter to come on the grounds and render a decision, a rather unpleasant task, but he did it manfully.

The Brothers are averaging fair time at work, but it seems we always have some one on the bench. So far as can be seen, work looks good enough for another year if the drive they have on at Cleveland doesn't reach here by then.

We have nine trades in the council here, which is a much better showing than a year ago.

The new Union Depot heads the list of big jobs and we expect a hotel to fill in between the depot and the nearest hotel.

The Erie Lighting Company is about to break ground for what we understand is a 100 per cent increase in load capacity.

And once again I say, let's get going on

Brother Barber's idea, for we have to get together on something and not apart on everything.

THE OBSERVER.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

I want to thank the Editor for carrying my September letter over for the October issue as I know that it is impossible to get mail from Detroit to slow old Washington in five days as we had a letter before our local the first meeting night of October that was mailed out of the International Office four years ago. Ask Brother Noonan, he will verify that, as he saw the letter.

This has been a very busy month so far. We had our worthy president with us the first meeting night of the month and he gave us a very interesting talk, and he sure looked good to the old gang. Come again and often. On the second meeting we had Brothers Evans, International Vice President; Chas. Paulsen, Doyle, of No. 134; O'Hara, of No. 3; Marty Joyce, of No. 103, and also our hustling, hard-working Rosie Sullivan, of the telephone operators. Hurry up, Rose, and bring your gang in and get busy with Old Lady Bell, for I think that she needs a good housekeeper to put her house in good working order and I believe that you are the girl that can do it, and I assure you that we will let you have the Wop to help you do it, if you need him.

Our president, Brother Basso, turned the gavel over to Brother Paulsen, who gave us a short talk and called on the other visitors, and of course, as he was boss, they had to make their talk short and to the point, but they had a good effect, and we hope to hear and see more of them next September.

We have put a 50-cent assessment on all members for the benefit of the textile strikers, and if all our locals would do the same it would be for a good cause, and those poor, down-trodden workers would have reason to believe that the A. F. of L. is just what it stands for—"All for one and one for all."

Since the A. F. of L. Convention adjourned the trades are all getting very busy and no doubt you will soon be reading in your local papers of the great strides that organized labor is making in dynamic Detroit, for we have a big field to work in and it will take a lot of organizers to do it. So get busy, and let's go. No. 58 is with you, for "United we stand, divided we fall."

Sure, we have a fixture hanger's local here, and don't think because you never hear from them that they are dead. They are so busy organizing and straightening up shops that their secretary and business agent has no time to write anything but applications and agreements.

We have a committee out to try to establish a sick and accident benefit. Some of you locals that have same we would be pleased to have you mail Brother F. K. Harris a copy of your laws governing same.

It's sure amusing to hear and read from those dear Brothers who think that all they need is a state license law to keep the dear traveling Brothers out of their state, for they are about the only ones that it ever affected. Have you ever heard of the stringent laws the miners have in some states and how easy it is to cast them aside when there is a strike on, and take men down into the mines who had never seen a mine tippie before in their life. Even our grand and glorious Uncle Samuel does not make any pretence at stopping the Canadian serpents from crawling across the Detroit River in hordes every day to take the places of union tradesmen who have

been on strike here all summer and take their scabby-earned dollars back over there to spend. So don't fool yourself with state laws and spend those good, hard-earned union dollars on honest-to-goodness union men who can go out and organize the unorganized and you won't need any state license laws to make this country a place where life is worth living.

Don't forget the 1927 convention of the I. B. E. W. will be held right here in the Dynamic City and I assure you that the locals of Detroit will be well satisfied if our delegates will just say one-half of the nice things about us that the delegates to the A. F. of L. said about their good treatment while here, and I assure you that they only received the crust of the pie that is to be cut when the I. B. E. W. holds theirs here. Don't forget to send your delegates.

PETER A. BOLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

The great F. C. job through the state of Montana has taken all of the extra men that are available and could use more but can't get them. This year is the first for many that no floaters have stopped off in our town to hit up a few days or get a road stake to go on.

We have tried to supply the demand but it has been too great, and it goes to show that either we have not as many linemen or many have quit the business and taken up other trades.

Since I last wrote to the JOURNAL we have had the great loss of our International Representative, Brother E. L. Jackson, who passed on to a better life beyond. In tribute to his forward manner and the position that he held in our organization I will say: That he has passed beyond, and the places that knew him will know him no more, for the All Wise Maker and Ruler has claimed him for eternal rest. Another worthy member of No. 65, Brother Frank C. Carson, was called from our midst. He had been in ill health for the past two years. He was a true and loyal friend and Brother; we miss him in spirit more than any one can say. Brother Carson, when he was able, was a great fisherman and dearly loved the sport, and when he would make a big catch, he had a smile that he carried until his next trip to the mountain streams.

Brother Blakely came to an untimely end here in a very peculiar manner. A member of Missoula Local No. 408 he was passing through Butte to Livingston on the F. C. job employed by the Telephone Company, and met with foul play in one of our soft drink parlors. The case has not been settled as yet. His remains were sent to Toronto, Canada, to his parents for burial.

Our newly-appointed International Representative, Brother Harry Ball, called on L. U. No. 65 about three weeks ago. He didn't have any news to offer but was getting an idea of his new job and what he had to contend with in the future. I will say for Brother Ball that L. U. No. 65 will always be more than willing to help in any way that they can.

Our meetings have been rather small during the summer months, but hope to have a large attendance this winter. We have changed our meeting place from 9 No. Main to 71½ East Park Street, a larger hall.

We hope that the JOURNAL continues to grow as it has in the past and certainly like to hear from all the Local Unions and what they are doing.

Just received a circular to stay away from Miami, Fla., but I don't think any of our boys are planning on going down there and

hope that those boys who have not been working will have a chance to now.

From the report of the A. F. of L. convention at Detroit, Mich., the Y. M. C. A., and a few more will not need any contributions from labor when they build a few homes or start a few more wars, so as to have a place for the boys to go to, as they did after our great World War, or to sell cigars and candy that were donated for the boys. Time will tell—if only the ones who could would wake up and do so.

JAMES M. DUFUL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 67, QUINCY, ILL.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting, I was elected press secretary for Local No. 67. Now this being the first letter that our local has had in the WORKER, I trust you will give a small space for it.

In regard to the WORKER, I think I can say for the boys, as well as myself, that the form it has been putting out this year is one fine piece of work. We look for the WORKER every month and there is always some discussion about articles appearing in it.

Now another important bit of news to the Brothers is about work. Conditions here have been just fair but nothing to brag about. Some of the boys have been getting steady time and some have not, but we are trying to get what we can and not complain.

The insurance feature is another item that should not be overlooked and if the Brothers would give this their careful attention and pay dues promptly, there would be less trouble, in case trouble should come.

Our new by-laws went into effect on October 1 and by the number of members present, they sure looked into the little book that was sent to each member. It has always seemed strange to me that since the local union business is our business and for us to run it to the best of our ability why our meeting rooms should not be filled every meeting night and not let two or three take care of everything, then raise a kick and say it is a one or two man local. So, Brothers, on meeting nights forget about everything else and come to your meetings and take care of your business.

Just a few words more and that is about our officers. I think that our local has for its officers men who are one and all for Local No. 67, sparing neither time nor money for the betterment of local conditions.

R. H. LUBBERING,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

You were to get a few lines under the caption of "Town Topics," but we must concede the headlines to Out-of-Town Topics and for the following letter received from one of our oldest and best out-of-town members, viz:—

"Dear Brother, when I received my WORKER this month the first thing I did was to see if there was a letter in it from No. 79. Well, it was there, and by its contents I thought you were looking straight at me, so I immediately got busy on my group insurance application, which I have filled out (applying for one thousand dollars) and enclosed."

There is much that could be said in Town Topics, yet the time is not ripe to broadcast. Things have happened so thick, but not so fast. Slow motion has left me no alternative than to get these few lines out. We cannot wait for decisive developments now,

else our out-of-town customers will be disappointed when they receive their November JOURNALS. So to those who surmise just what is covered up in the above statements, and to those who don't, we wish to quote right now that Local No. 79 is positively all off on the sentimental leniency stuff. Henceforth the slogan—"Show Me." We sponsor no more unknown quality or quantity. "Show Me." It is possible that by the time this issue is in the mail, all of you may be thoroughly familiar with the events concealed in the lines of this issue.

Brother McCadden, we have not lost your home address, and we wish to thank you for the few lines from the "Sesqui." Nice work, Jack. Brother Ed. O'Day, we are glad to hear from you any time (and without the mention of any names), there are other Brothers whom we are anxious to hear from any time. So awaiting developments we are, as in the past, your humble servant.

PRESS SECRETARY.

P. S. Get busy now on your choice of candidates for officers for 1927.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

There is little of joy in New Haven at the moment, for Yale was beaten 7 to 0 by the Brown Bear of Providence on October 23, and on next Saturday we have the Army here. Shades of athletics! While I was younger why did I not practice on the pigskin? Truly, athletics is king and the leading athletes are our governing body. Hero worship is hardly the term to apply to the glamour that is cast about one who is able to excel his or her fellows in any test of endurance, skill, speed, or agility. People of education and of intelligence are rather lonely in our day, for, while they are perhaps still respected they can scarcely get any one to listen to them.

Our long-promised building boom has finally materialized, at least in part, and we are enjoying a condition all too rare with No. 90. The members are nearly all working. One may note a different atmosphere and larger attendance at our regular meetings, also a greater show of friendship and fraternalism than when members are out of employment.

Yale university is carrying out quite a building program this autumn and their larger construction usually goes to a New York firm which is always fair to organized labor. We welcome them also for the reason that their presence here is galling to the Master Builders Association, whose minds are strangely imbued with the New England consciences, and who insist there is no room for organized labor in New Haven. We are taking in a few new members, as is usual when we are busy, and should full employment continue until spring we may have made some headway in the field of organizing, and this field affords plenty of room.

While some of the press secretaries evidently write for self-advertising, most of the correspondence is written for the members of the scribe's own local. How many of the Brotherhood bother to read the correspondence in the JOURNAL? No doubt it is read in its entirety by all of the scribes, who wish either to criticize or to learn how they themselves should compose a letter. To be sure there is much that is light and frivolous in the offerings, but in the main all that the JOURNAL contains is instructive.

I am closing my second year as scribe for Local No. 90 and have sent in seven letters before this one (as I have believed once each quarter was frequent enough for any local to be heard from, but, on only three occasions, have any of the members of our local voluntarily mentioned the fact of my having

written to myself, so from this I deduce the conviction that they neglect it. It is the way of men who work with their hands and in just about the same manner they neglect their suffrage.

In the last general election less than 50 per cent of the votes in the nation were recorded. What was the relation of the vote of organized labor to that percentage and what wealth of opportunity will be cast away by organized labor next Tuesday, November 2? The position we might win and the things we might accomplish if we studied carefully what we should do on that day of days on which we are allowed to vote!

R. J. PATTERSON.

L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

Philadelphia is fast learning the ideals and motives for which trade unionism is organized.

Local Union No. 98 has nearly doubled its membership in the past 60 days. The organizing committee is working night and day with untiring effort to organize the electrical workers in their entirety. Closing shops completely and organizing the men in the employ of contractors who have been notoriously opposed to organized labor for years, is the achievement of our committee who have been assisting Brother McCadden, the International Organizer sent to us from the International Office. Brother McCadden has made friends with all the electrical workers in Philadelphia, whether they are organized or otherwise.

We are holding a smoker every Thursday evening for the non-organized workers in this vicinity, and we are successful in filling our hall to its capacity and receiving a great number of applications by the close of the night's program.

We have educated hundreds of men who never seemed to know the advantages of organization, and in return for our endeavors are increasing our membership considerably every day in the week since our campaign has been on. Our entire membership is extremely enthusiastic over the results, and are now putting forth every effort to assist in the great task in organizing a town that used to be nationally known as an open shop town, but which is fast closing into a 100 per cent union town for the members of the Brotherhood.

We find that the conditions that existed in Philadelphia were caused by the indifferent attitude of the members of the labor movement in Philadelphia. It appears that the non-organized man did not know the slightest thing about the object for which the labor movement was instituted, and after an explanation has been given to the prospective member we have very little trouble bringing him into our fold.

If union men would only convey this message to the unorganized men of our craft the electricians in every town and village in the United States would be members of our Brotherhood.

Our insurance is a great factor in our campaign and we bring every man in the craft along with us after we explain our insurance features to them.

Organization in Philadelphia is the topic of the day here, and our new members are working religiously to bring in new candidates.

We have had the pleasure of having Brother Slattery of the International Office with us in Philadelphia. He is straightening out the linemen's situation, and is making a great hit with the membership of our local, as well as Local Union No. 21 and making many friends among the men who used to be our "step-brothers."

I will sign off now, and will let the world know that the Cradle of Liberty is fast becoming a 100 per cent union city by the time the next issue goes to press.

LOCAL UNION NO. 98'S BROADCASTER.

L. U. NO. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

A little piece in one of our local papers notifies the community of the fact that the Board of Commerce of Detroit was responsible for the withdrawal of an invitation to some of labor's representatives to speak from the pulpit of some of Detroit's churches, and that this said board had no apologies to make, as the A. F. of L. is un-American and unpatriotic. Can you beat that? Apparently from our present day "Masters of Industry." And they think, "I am, the great, I am," and I? Well I wonder.

All of my life have I been taught the value of organization. In school I was taught organization; whenever I was fortunate enough to hear some one who thought he was a great speaker, I heard organization. And now some of the same ones to tell the world that the A. F. of L. is un-American.

Let's check up now and see if it is. From the foregoing you can see that I am un-American, so I will display some of my ignorance. But was it not somewhere back around the 18th century that a band of "thirteen little states" got together around the stove one night and said, in effect, "Fellows, united we stand and divided we fall?" And then a little later in the life of this same band, wasn't there a war to show a few of them that they could not withdraw from that union of states? If those statements are untrue, some one had better have some new books on history and geography printed.

In my opinion, there is no better proof of whether a thing is good or bad, than the records that may be left for those who will read and, while it is a fact, that all the records left by this "union of states," may not be perfect, i. e., you may be able to find a few flaws; still the fact remains, that, as a whole, if you read between the lines, the letters spell but one word. And that word is, or I might say, those letters are, "P-R-O-G-R-E-S-S." And that progress has been for the greatest number.

The A. F. of L.? Isn't it patterned after the style made famous by this same old U. S. A.? Do you see anything un-American about the ways of its people with the exception of those same long tailed rats that I have mentioned?

The United States of America has progressed through organization, and the A. F. of L. has progressed in the same proportion, and through organization, and even the aforementioned rat, were you to ask him, would have to admit that he had got as far along the road as he has, through organization, and by no other way.

The future? The "forty-hour" week? You will get them through organization, Brother, and no other way. So when you try to get some new blood into your locals, if you have to urge them, ask them if they weren't told, in school or when they were boys, of the great advantage of co-operation. You can prove your point easily, if you only have to show them how much easier it is to lift a 50 pound weight with a little help.

Along the same lines, I have either a suggestion or a request to make, for some one who can do it, or tell me why it can't be done; that is, through the I. O. In our town, some three months ago, the B. T. C. almost got into serious trouble, through the bricklayers breaking an agreement of the B. T. C. and the Builders Exchange. With the same argument in view, that is, united we stand, etc., isn't it possible, through the

A. F. of L., to make some kind of an agreement with the bricklayers whereby they will stay in a central body and live up to its laws? God knows we have trouble enough with the other side of the fence, let alone some of our brothers in toil.

I thank you.

J. H. R.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Now to become serious. There is a little matter which some of the members of this local take very lightly and put No. 103 in the wrong light in the eyes of a number of locals on Boston's outskirts. These locals invariably have their man, coming into our district, get in touch with our business agent before proceeding to a job. Now the members of No. 103 are supposed to do the same thing when going into their district, that is, get in touch with the local business agent there before going to work. Now, Brothers, you can easily see what the outcome will be if you don't do this. Our surrounding locals immediately think "Big Local No. 103" is trying to put one over on them. Now No. 103 is not trying to do anything of the kind, but having a large membership and going to a place where the membership is small you see how it reacts. Get in touch with the local business agent before going to the job.

In closing will add that we are still going strong after telephone work being done by union men on our jobs and our business agents are following up the issue with bulldog determination. More power to them.

Goody.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

On October 19, 1926, Thomas Crowe, one of the charter members of No. 106, passed on to his great reward. This local was organized in February, 1900. If our departed Brother had lived until next February his card would have been 27 years old. There are two active charter members left—Brothers Frank J. Kruger and John Crowe. One by one the pioneers of the I. B. E. W. are passing on, leaving better conditions for us than they had when they formed Local No. 106. The writer's card is 25 years old and he knows whereof he speaks.

It is up to the younger members to get into the harness and keep what the old-timers battled so hard for. You young fellows can let the young ladies and the movies go for one night a week and get to the meeting and protect your interest. Don't let George do it. Be an active member; don't just carry a card to work. Learn the principles of unionism and have the backbone to stick up for what you think is right. The boss and your fellow workmen admire a man of principle. So don't be backward; put your shoulder to the wheel and push.

Demand the union label on everything you purchase and help every craft out. By so doing you are making your own organization stronger. Now, all together, boost, attend meetings and be active.

On November 1 Local 106 intends to put on one of its usual old-fashioned open meetings for the good of the cause. Will have something to say pertaining to this in my next letter.

Work around here is quiet, but all the boys manage to keep employed.

The Niagara Lock and Ontario Power Co. are building a tower line—Olean to Jamestown (linemen 80 cents per hour and groundmen 50 cents per hour). Most of this work is out of our jurisdiction. The writer doesn't know of one card man on it.

It is too bad that the linemen are not organized along this southern tier. There must be 500 to 1,000 of them without cards. If the International Office would only get after the great power companies, and line up the linemen and station operators it would be a great boost to the I. B. E. W. and a Godsend to the electrical workers in this neck of the woods. Enough said.

Next meetings of this local on November 15 and 29. Business of vital importance to all will be on the meeting of the 29th. Don't any one miss it.

W. R. M.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

Our local is very proud of the fact that Brother Harry Bell has been selected as International Representative. He has a large circle of friends and is a man who is justly deserving of the position, as well as one to whom we may point with pride as having been chosen from our local. Local No. 122 is wishing him the best of success.

The narrowback shops in Great Falls are continuing very busy. One shop is using all the men they can get from linemen to operators. How long business will continue good is problematical.

The new Black Eagle Dam is well under way and will keep several of our Brothers employed all winter and longer.

The boys on the "Hill" could stand a bit more money, but aside from that, we are all happy.

L. E. GRAHAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Once again in the year of 1926 we are called upon to mourn the passing of a truly great man and friend to and from the ranks of labor—Eugene Victor Debs. What tribute could better express the place "Gene" filled than the address on a letter he once received from Europe. "To the best loved man in the world," Terre Haute, Ind.

Since a boy of sixteen, when he just joined the ranks of organized labor as a locomotive fireman, his life has been one perpetual effort to serve the common people and few have suffered as he for his beliefs. May his future be as tranquil as his past was stormy!

Well, Barber of Wilkes-Barre, it seems as though there was no response to either your letter or mine, that Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg are the only two spots in Pennsylvania that need a state organization of electrical workers. (Note: Erie writes approving this month.) If so, it explains to the boys of No. 143 why they have such a time getting their travellers accepted.

Here are my views of a craft organization such as the I. B. E. W.:

That it should include in its membership not just a selected few but every man and woman within its jurisdiction that is working in any capacity in the electrical industry.

That is a pretty great number in Pennsylvania and I honestly believe that if Brother Noonan ordered every representative he had in to this state of Pennsylvania the first thing they would have to do would be to organize themselves into a working unit and make a survey of the work before them and then with a united and definite plan of action go forth.

Now, as I see it, the International Office is not going to be able for some time to give us their entire field force, so why wait? We can do this job ourselves, Brothers, and

build a wall around every electrical job in the state so that no one can get to it without a yellow receipt.

CLARK.

L. U. NO. 145, TRI CITIES—ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Yes, Brothers, we are getting a tryout on the wiring of homes with this new twin non-metallic conductor and so far can report no great progress. But if it is used and installed as per the code it can be used to a good advantage in various places, no question about that, but it depends on whether there is a power to enforce its proper installation and that is our objection in this vicinity, as it sure reminds one of what is called a lamp cord artist and his hobby.

Still, if some of the Brothers don't grease their roller skates or ask the boss to furnish a bale of hay, there sure will have to be a more simple form of wiring invented than there has been to date, as some of the speed merchants will be out of the running; and there have been several Brothers in this locality who could not roller skate, in other words, were too careful about their work, so they moved to other parts or changed their vocation. Too bad, as they were a credit to the local because of their careful way of doing a real job.

Something is wrong, and nine times out of ten the reason is in the local itself; and as long as there is no stable price of doing work and a vicinity is burdened with too many of what term themselves electrical contractors, where a few strive to better the quality and method of work, what can you expect?

Conditions of work here do not look very promising for the winter, as there are no large construction jobs under way at present and some of the Brothers have gone hunting or fishing most of this fall.

E. L. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

To the readers who belong in locals where you have no active press secretary, let me give you a tip on how to arouse a little interest in your members and get them to reading the best JOURNAL in the world. Get the local to appoint a press secretary at your next meeting and get a letter in these columns and then watch results. The matter contained in this JOURNAL of ours is both entertaining and educational and every member should read it from cover to cover. Since this local has had a letter in each month you would be surprised to know how many members have come to me and asked "what in the h— is the reason I don't get my JOURNAL every month?" I invariably tell them that it costs two cents to find out and the chances are 99 to 100 that they have never taken enough interest to write the International Office to find out why. I have sent in mailing lists a number of times, but an electrical worker can move so often that neither Uncle Sam nor anyone else can keep up with him, not even the installment collectors. My mailing list is as near right as it is possible to keep it and most of the

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union's emblem, this ring in 14-karat gold is priced

\$9.50

time it is only about 50 per cent correct. Don't forget this, Brothers, and don't expect the International Office to keep informed as to your correct mail address unless you tell them. I have even had members to rave about not receiving notices sent them to their last address and when asked what their new address was they didn't even know themselves. Can you beat it?

When you move, drop a line to the International Secretary, whose address is always in this JOURNAL, or on your constitution, and inform him of both the old and new address and your local number. Also don't fail to notify your local secretary.

Mention has been made in my previous letters about labor conditions in this state, but there seem to be lots of the Brothers who don't read the JOURNAL or else don't pay any attention to what it contains, for the population of Jacksonville seems to double about every 30 days and it would seem that most of them are electrical workers. I have a letter from a Brother in Miami this week (unofficial) that the membership there has doubled since the storm there in September.

The following news item from the Jacksonville Journal of October 6 is perhaps one of the reasons for the excess of labor:

"Ft. Lauderdale (Int. News Service)—Extensive advertising by individuals without authority for labor of all descriptions for Ft. Lauderdale is flooding the city with labor and the problem of caring for them is already acute, according to W. R. Burton, secretary of the Ft. Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce, and asks the International News Service to aid him in stopping the influx. He states, 'The labor situation in Southern Florida is well filled and there is no necessity for more men. There is great danger of increasing the already overcrowded labor conditions, and a dangerous situation has been created by the necessity to care for those who answered the unauthorized appeals for labor.'"

Further comment is not necessary. This did not come from a local union with a "fence around the town" but from a Chamber of Commerce official. Ft. Lauderdale is no exception to the rule. They were in the storm zone and a few contractors there in order to "clean up" sent advertisements broadcast for labor of all kinds. Plenty of labor means cheap labor, and suffering for many and big profits to the few who are responsible for such tactics.

Here is another item from the same paper under date of October 9 that should be of interest to electrical workers:

"Florida City has closed a transaction in which the municipal-owned and operated electric light and power plant was taken over by the Florida Power and Light Co. The city also granted a 30-year franchise, it was announced by H. H. Hyman, Miami, district manager of the company. Florida City is the ninth town in the state to sell its municipal plant to the Florida Power and Light Co., since the first of the year."

There must be something wrong with the citizens of any community when they will allow their public officials to dispose of their property. Either they have allowed their plants to be mismanaged by a bunch of cheap politicians and play into the hands of the power monopoly or else they have done as 50 per cent of our people are doing today, and that is failing to exercise their right to vote. I hope to see it made a part of every constitution of every labor organization and incorporated in every set of by-laws, that a member who is eligible to vote shall be required to register and qualify before he can consider himself a member of any

labor organization. If you won't do your duty to the community then you should be forced to do it.

There is still another scheme that is being worked overtime by public service corporations that should receive more than passing thought from us and that is the stock-selling methods, where you are urged to invest your saving in some gas works or other public service. The corporation holds a majority or all of the voting stock; yet when the said corporation wants to raise rates they put it over without a protest because "many of our citizens own stock" and you poor saps that own the stock fall for their line of bull about "increased cost of production; extensive improvements to take place," or any other excuse they have a mind to offer a gullible public. Everything is increased except dividends to the suckers who bought the stock. Don't you know that if their stock was half as attractive as they picture it, that the money barons who control all such utilities would gobble it up and cry for more?

VAL.

L. U. NO. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.

Editor:

Local union No. 184 is holding its own for this time of the year. Winter finds all members working with a fair prospect of most of them getting in a full winter's work, but it all depends on how hard a winter we have. All in all, things look pretty good at the present writing.

The country seems to have gone crazy over Queen Marie, at least the newspapers and the idle rich seem to be having a swell time over her visit to America with her royal son and daughter, while her people are almost starving to death in her own country. Such is the law of modern society. A few have all the wealth of the land while the vast majority get along from day to day the best way they can. While this same majority have the power to reverse the situation at any time, they do not do so. Kings and queens look good on a deck of playing cards if you hold enough of them. The rest of the pack from across the big pond can stay at home and would please the common American citizen a lot more than coming over to visit us.

Well, the St. Louis Cardinals won the world's series and everybody is happy, including the writer, as that is the way I bet my money and for once in my life I won a bet.

If I am not mistaken I saw in our JOURNAL that an attempt is going to be made to organize the workers in the public utility field. That is a good move but a hard job, but I am hoping it will be a success. There sure is a good field in this vicinity. If all other parts of the country are as badly organized as this one is in the utility field they sure are in a bad shape.

On October 14 the writer had the misfortune of losing by death the best friend a person can have—my mother. I wish to thank the membership of Local Union 184 in behalf of myself and the rest of the family for their beautiful floral offering.

A. W. MAZE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

After reading the tantalizing letter from "the Copyist," with his fried chicken I enjoyed a quiet little reverie all my own. As my thoughts drifted back through the years I once again was the happy-go-lucky, generally busted electrical tourist. I pic-

tured the jungle fire with its gang of boes warming themselves or watching a mulligan being prepared. Best of all was the clay-bake with all its fixin's and most times the same farmer, unknowingly, supplied the entire feed consisting of the gump, baked sweet taters and roasting ears. After dinner "the makin's" were bummed and then came the get-away as the rattler high-balled onto town.

My dream was rudely shattered by the Light o' My Life, who gave me a growl for dropping ashes on her best rug. But in the language of the poets, "What's a few ashes between friends?"

Speaking of tourists just reminds me that my old sidekick of the steel pier days, Stamboul "Mush" Crawford, shipped out of New York on the Southern Cross and is now in Rio, but headed for Buenos Aires. I presume that it won't be long before he will bend an elbow in the Cafe de los Dos Amigos en la calle via Monte. The old boy is a regular guy and we all wish him el mejor de buen suerte, or what will you have?

I see by the papers that the Sante Fe refused to grant reduced rates to Queen Marie and her gang. That's not a bit surprising, for, believe me, fellows, that always was a tough road to ride. But what was surprising was the way these supposedly red-blooded haughty Americans fawned over her and even went so far as to kiss her hand. A certain amount of courtesy is due a visiting ruler, but how can our people forget the sacrifices their ancestors made to throw off the yoke of monarchy and secure the glorious country we now have? No doubt the queen has a definite object in making this grandstand play, as she is rated as one of the greatest of European diplomats. Dinero, no doubt, quien sabe?

Am sorry to learn that Andy is having such a tiresome trip to the east. Remember that the first 10,000 miles in a flivver are always the hardest. Here's hoping that he reads the November issue while sitting in our front room. But, for Heaven's sake, don't drop any ashes on that damrug.

Quite a few of the boys, me included, enjoyed the Outcasts of Poker Flat and it is more popular with my clientele than is the continued story. The latter loses its interest and charm after the lapse of a month, while a good, snappy short story gets over big. But this only goes to prove that you can't please all the people all the time.

In the 1926 agreement we had the following inserted: "Sec. 3, Art. 5. The contractors agree when apprentices are to be placed in shops that preference be given to vocational school students or graduates. All apprentices are required as part of their training to attend regularly the vocational school sessions."

This attracted considerable attention throughout the state and the following letters are self-explanatory:

"BOYS' VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

"Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 15, 1926.

"Mr. J. S. Bennett,

"Rep. Elec. L. U. No. 211, City.

"My Dear Mr. Bennett:

"I want to thank both you and your co-workers for all you did for vocational education when you wrote up the new agreement. It is the most liberal, broad-minded proposition that any labor organization has ever attempted.

"All I can say is that I thank you more than I can tell and that the school will try to prove worthy of your faith.

"Please thank the members of the committee for me, also the local members as a body, because I realize that everyone con-

nected with your organization is trying to make the school the best there is.

"Best wishes for a busy, prosperous, building trades season.

"Sincerely yours,

"F. R. FLOWER,
"Director."

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

"VOCATIONAL DIVISION

"Trenton, October 18, 1925.

"Mr. J. S. Bennett, B. A. L. U. 211,
215 Freeman Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

"My Dear Mr. Bennett:

"There has just come to my notice a copy of the agreement between the Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association of Atlantic County and L. U. 211, I. B. E. W., of Atlantic County and vicinity, in which I observe that the contractors' association and L. U. No. 211 agree 'when apprentices are to be placed in shops that preference be given to vocational school students or graduates; all apprentices are required as part of their training to attend regularly the vocational school sessions.'

"I wish to congratulate you on taking this step. Formal recognition of this kind will do much to encourage the Atlantic City Vocational School and will, I hope, go far to improve the efficiency of the apprentices in your field of work. Please accept my thanks for the interest your organization is showing in the work of the Atlantic City Vocational School.

"Yours very truly,

"WESLEY A. O'LEARY,
"Asst. Commissioner of Education."

All of which is very gratifying to us and especially to the committee who worked so hard on framing the agreement.

Just at present things are a little slow and quite a few excellent pinocle and rum players are taking a vacation. However, prospects are favorable for a good winter, the outstanding job being the new convention hall. It will be quite a sizable project, having a frontage of 350 feet on the Boardwalk by 640 feet deep. The plans call for a one-story building with a three-story entrance to be of reinforced concrete with a roof of glass. Estimated total cost eight million dollars.

The seating capacity is 41,000 plus an additional 5,000 in the ballroom and there will also be space for 1,000 machines beneath the structure.

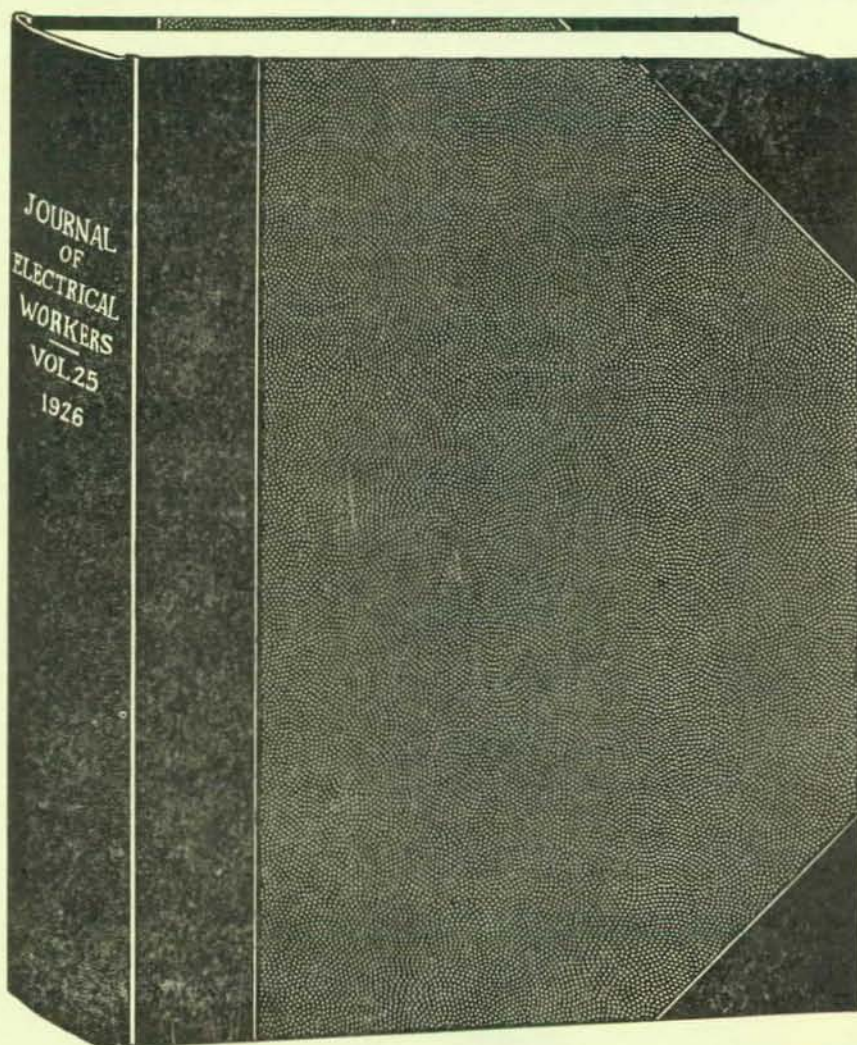
The electrical layout is quite large and consists of 110 to 550 D. C. and 110 to 2,300 A. C.; 3-phase.

As it is a municipal job, politics have already entered into the actual construction and because of the attitude of certain city officials and political parasites, the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades Council are having a hard time to keep the job from going hay-wire. To date they have been successful, but only after digging into the dusty archives at the state capitol and resurrecting an old law of 1913 which states that on all state, county and municipal work the prevailing scale of wages and hours of work per week must be enforced.

For the past twelve years we have been fighting Mom Bell for all work on new buildings that rightfully belongs to us, that of mounting all terminals, instruments and the pulling of all cables, laterals, etc.

Until a year ago it looked like a losing battle but here of late certain "shock troops" have been gnawing away at that huge octopus so today we can almost see the silver lining through the inky clouds.

WORTHY OF PRESERVATION



CLUSTERING round the daily job and the collective life of the union, are many pleasant associations which are recorded alone by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. These can be preserved best only in a bound volume. Such a volume (limited number of sets) is to be made available to local unions and local union members for \$3.75 postpaid.

¶The volume is handsome, bound in tough blue buckram trimmed in red leather. Of course, it's all union made and union printed.

¶Such bound volumes will do wonders to present the year's chronicle and to drive home the union point of view to the general public. Your local library will prize a gift from your local union, and such a gift will extend the permanent influence of the organization.

¶Too often local libraries fail to have union literature on hand, not because they don't want it, but because they can't get it.

Send check at once. Orders will be filled in order of their reception.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL

Machinists Bldg.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jawn Bennett, our indefatigable business agent, just returned from Boston where he was in conference with the biga da boss of one of the largest building concerns in the country. This conference was arranged through the efforts of Vice President Jack Smith and George E. Capelle, "the major, himself," and incidentally the business agent of 103. The thanks of the entire outfit here goes up to those two boys for the courtesy and kindness extended to our representative. There is no doubt in our minds but what the outcome of that Boston conference will mean as much to us as did the Boston Tea Party to our forefathers.

Some people just can't take a hint and need a brick bounced off the old bean. Meaning of course that once again I am beyond the 500 limit. But before fading out I wish to warn you all to do your Christmas shopping early.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

October 25th presented us with the first snow of the season. Although it consisted of just flurries, it continued long enough to convince us that winter was again with us. Some of us had already been convinced by other methods, that the good old summer was about ready to pass out, such as by bills for furnace repairs, exclusive prices for a winter's supply of coal or paying October, November, December dues. (And only two days ago one of the field men, brought into the office a buttonhole bouquet of violets which he had picked on the field that morning.)

It all prompted me as to the date. I suddenly realized that Christmas was just a few jumps ahead of us, and that I had failed miserably in my avowed financial preparedness.

I also note that the shops are already informing the public that a finer and more complete stock of gift merchandise will be placed on display this year, than ever before. I don't see why they wait until the very last to warn you of the approach of the holiday season; if they tipped you off about July a fellow might be more able to include in his remembrances, the new oriental rug for the living room that the sweet mamma has been referring to every time company comes.

I think our job with about six or eight of the boys will carry on for the winter as present indications point that way. Just what may develop in the early spring is a gamble. We experience considerable exposure to bad weather on this job but as all other working conditions are of the very best we haven't really a great deal to complain about. "High balling?" No, we have never known what the expression means.

Some of the bigger jobs should be closed in soon which will make it more agreeable for those fortunate enough to be employed on them, down town this winter.

The loading platforms recently installed on Gilbert Avenue Hill for the benefit of street car patrons, have furnished interesting though dangerous amusement for some of those who find it necessary to use these spots during their travels to and from the city. The daring motorist of the "hit and run" type, has at last been confronted with an obstacle which has proven quite difficult to combat. During one of my recent trips down Gilbert Avenue I counted four light stanchions at the approach ends of different loading platforms that were either completely wrecked or moved out of place and they are built of concrete on a base about two and one-half feet square. Just what happened to the straight eights, light sixes or fours that had brought about this dis-

arranged condition I can not say. I do know, however, that one of our suburban coaches loaded with early morning passengers, gracefully maneuvered into one of the stanchions, and was completely destroyed by fire, caused by ignition of its own gasoline, with one life lost and several seriously burned.

This brings out an entirely new field for the ambitious automobile engineer to cover. He should produce a car that would clear the road of all obstacles without injury to the driver or car.

Now honestly I never would have openly declared that such was the case but I believe Art has the right dope, so if any of you fellows care to put over a banquet once a month for the benefit of a poor scribe's copy you will find me at your service. As this issue reaches us, no doubt all of us will be considering the one biggest and best feed of the year—Thanksgiving Dinner. My one best wish, if I were able to bring it about, would be that each and everyone of us be able, financially and physically, to meet and enjoy this day as prescribed by our forefathers years ago.

Yours for larger and more tender turkeys,

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Working conditions here are at a standstill, and there is not much that we can say in regard to membership, except that we are organized to the tune of 95 per cent. Our goal of course is 100 per cent, but circumstances force us to admit that the other 5 per cent are good grabbers but poor contributors. But where there's no pride there's no virtue and as it takes all kinds of people to make a world we can be thankful that we have but 5 per cent of that kind to contend with.

Oliver Myers, our general business agent and janitor pro tem, still thinks that he will live to see the day that we have a 100 per cent local here, and he is past forty now. So I guess that old 245 is progressing. Eh, what?

Like other locals we have tried hard to get the proper interest shown in the meetings, but like the rest, have practically failed. We even tried two meetings a month. That was such a howling success that it lasted one month.

The street car situation here has changed considerably, yes, it's worse now! One can get any place in the city by street car if one takes a taxi. Our railway system is known as the Community Traction Co. And the communities are all howling for busses; and that's that. Some of our members who were here in the old horse-car days claim that they gave better service and in some cases more speed than the present system. Fred Holtz, Jim Facker and Jack Abbott are among these of horse-car fame and are still with us with the "pep" of thirty years ago.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Agent.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KAN.

Editor:

We had some Labor Day celebration here with a fair turnout; good floats and a parade and everything. Didn't get very much of a write-up from the local papers, but we didn't expect much from these papers.

We are still up and coming, took in 12 new members last meeting and more applications on the table. If we could take in that many every meeting we would soon have all the twisters in this part of the country fixed up. That is what is needed in my opinion. They can do us and them-

selves more good in the union than they can out, and while maybe once in a while you will get one that isn't any good, it don't take long for him to show up and maybe a little good has been done one way or the other at that. I don't believe in condemning a man without giving him a chance and you will sometimes find that a guy without a ticket is O. K. and all he needs in for somebody to sort of slip him a little light and just because you don't like him personally isn't any excuse for saying that he isn't any good.

I don't like the way this magazine is all the time hollering for public ownership of utilities. I have made it around over this country for a good many years working at the trade most of the time and some of the crummiest jobs I was ever on were municipal light and power jobs that could be juggled around both as to wages and personnel by some petty local politician that had been put into office because he was a darn good auctioneer or had been in town longer than anybody else. They may let you organize the city jobs and pay good money on them back in the east, but don't kid yourself about this mid-western country.

I am not trying to start an argument but I am talking from experience. I went on an Electric Bond and Share job once that was wide open and we lined it up 100 per cent and had it paying standard wages in a short time without any difficulty whatever, without the aid of an International Representative or other outside help, and if ever a bunch of men were treated fair we were, so when I read all the dope that is being put out I can't help but speak up. I would do the same if somebody started to knock any other company or organization that I had been connected with and had received fair treatment from.

Still I think we have a mighty good magazine and I am not at all dissatisfied with our officers; they would be hard to beat.

In my opinion what we have got to do is to organize a giant labor union with every man who works at any part of the industry a member if possible; continue the policy of education until our members are qualified to hold any position that the Giant Power Company or any other company has to offer, even up to the highest official.

The fact that a man has a card in the I. B. E. W. does not mean that he is willing to work with the tools all his life and it does not mean that he can't be placed in a position of responsibility, but it does show that he is interested in the things that tend to better working, living and educational conditions for the people who work. All of the larger companies of today have some kind of a public relation department and they are very desirous of maintaining the friendship and good will of the entire public, and I can't see why it isn't our job to make contact with some such department as this and prove to them that it is to their interest as well as the general public's, and ours also, for them to get better acquainted with us and learn more about what we are doing for the good of the industry. I know it is hard to make some of these college-trained men see any virtue in a labor union even when they are working for a month for what some of us ignorant stiff have pulled down in a week, but the whole thing has been a hard struggle, so why weaken now?

If any of the locals that were in the Florida storm need any help don't hesitate to call; we are at your service morally, financially or physically. It could have been us just as easy as Florida.

Local No. 271 is in good shape for the winter with money in the bank, a good

meal ticket, new members coming in and most everybody working enough to keep the old soup kettle boiling and I hope it will always be this good if not better.

I want again to extend a welcome to all traveling Brothers to stop and see us if you are traveling this way. I don't expect you will find much work but you are welcome to what you can find and you had just as well eat a meal off of us as anybody else.

T. H. LAISURE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 290, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.

Editor:

I came into this local again after seven years' absence and find it made up of about the same stock of boys, but few of the old boys.

The local meetings are well attended by the boys who are in town but the roll call shows about as many boomers as home boys. Fact is they had to run some boomers in as officers pro tem to hold meetings. I drew the offices of recording secretary and press secretary. Last meeting night we put in a regular recording secretary and I agreed to write the International Office.

Bob Liptack was the first to take out and I understand he is at Ardmore, Okla. "Humpy" Myers took out and went back to the States or Illinois.

Bob Rodgers just took out for the swamps or (pardon me) Florida. Bob says he was "brunged" up down thar and he knows he is going to get back next spring if he wants to.

S. A. King is doing his best to get something done on the Phillips Pet. Co. office building with H. P. Westwood, Tulsa; D. J. Elliott, Topeka, Kans.; Bill Whitegon, same burg, and yours truly, same burg. Brother Baker came in from Tulsa last week to work for Keener Electric Company with Sam Tannahill, "Cotton" Estey and Vern Foyil.

With Province, Taylor and Mosley the meeting comes to order and several other names are called but seldom if ever answered.

This has been a very wet town for some days or weeks, but knowing things as we do, why you could not even take a bath in it.

Conditions could be a lot better here but that holds good in a lot of towns where they think things are good. Everybody has been working steady and it looks as if most of the present crew will be busy most of this winter.

Drying out motors and generators is getting to be a habit around here and some of the boys are getting good at it. The light plant sent their machines to Kansas City for repairs.

CHAS. J. MAUNSELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

To me the labor movement is a great and sacred cause working in accordance with the great law of evolution towards a condition that will one day be one of the great factors in the makeup of a greater and higher civilization and a grander and better state of human society. But this will not come about through the working of fate or providence or destiny but only as the result of the rightly directed efforts of us who constitute the great labor movement. It is up to us and if we are to succeed we must give our best efforts to the cause with a singleness of purpose and an unfaltering fidelity. We must have a defi-

nite end in view and in every way try to win our way nearer to that end. We can only do this by universally united action.

I wrote in the September JOURNAL of the effects of the modern business atmosphere and the modern business propaganda in producing in all of us, what I called the commercialized mind, and the individualistic mind.

These we must get away from, we must learn to think in terms of human brotherhood rather than petty partizanship, of co-operative rather than individual effort and welfare, of human values rather than money values, and we must subordinate our ambitions to the welfare of our Brothers and loyalty to the best interests of the labor movement. And I believe all this can be done.

Poor, slandered human nature is not so bad as we have been told. Given sufficient faith in a cause and the majority of men will become heroes in the furtherance of that cause, as history has shown many times. It is the rule, ideas of which I spoke in the September JOURNAL, and it can be applied to the cause of labor if the right methods are adopted and persevered in. And primary of these is our program of education. If the policy of the advocacy of education now being put forth by the I. B. E. W. is persisted in and directed along the right channels there is no one who can foresee or prophecy the far-reaching benefits that may accrue therefrom. So let us all boost for education, the right kind of education applied in the right direction. The kind that will make better and more loyal union men out of all of us.

Trusting that I have not usurped too much space and thanking the Editor for the way he has shown his appreciation of some of my previous efforts by correcting the spelling, the composition, the syntax and by giving them special mention I will close for this month.

W. WAPLES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

I'm looking at the electrical workers of this district through X-Ray glasses. Everything is pretty (or ugly) now. Yes, Brother, things don't go as they should. Last week while asking a former member of No. 303 why he didn't show up, he told me many reasons. And all through his talk I could see how right back of him he would say and keep on saying, "Why doesn't the organization make it their business to keep the crowd together?" And, says he, "Look at the Trades Congress (Canada). What (words not fit to publish) are they doing, just gassing themselves and us with 'em? Say, Tom, do you remember when the Trades Congress credentials came in how the boys said, 'Don't bother reading that,' etc.? And what do you suppose made them treat the Congress credentials so rough?" "Well," I said, "that's a tall order for me to fill, but I'll tell you this, that when an outfit has its test and it falls down most workers give it the go-by." And continuing, I will say that trade unionism must be a real force to retain the confidence of the workers. Says he, "What did they do to help the British miners? Only gas, so far as we heard. Just acted like the British Trades Congress, you bet your life."

A lady whose husband is a Brother electrical worker out west writes to draw my attention to the absence of union-made goods in their district, and to suggest that whoever handles the label department to get busy with some ideas and let the folks know just what to ask for, knowing it to be

union made. Her suggestion is that union-made goods be advertised on a big scale, not merely in some union journal but in some of the papers with a large circulation.

I was in Niagara Falls, N. Y., some weeks ago and wanted a few union-made cigars. After trying five stores I landed myself into an argument, and of all the patched up yarns! Say, the man had one box hid away with the label and the same kind of box without the label. He told me we are never asked for union-made cigars, so what's the use of having them? And now, why the box without the label and with the same brand? Well, the answer, now get this, part of the shop is organized and part of it isn't. Now, T. D. understands this as so much humbug, for many will think they are buying a union-made article because it is the same brand. I well remember the arguments about scabby made goods being advertised in trade union journals (our own included) and I don't like it. Let them keep the few pence for their scabby ad, even though a union printer puts it into type and prints it on union-made paper. Let's have consistency in our cause. This bargaining might seem all right to some people, but it does not suit the gang. A local plumber, who is a brother unionist, said one time he believed methods like the above simply cut the legs from under the union man. If the boys of No. 261 had laid down and still advertised fixtures that were not made exclusively by union men, and let it go at that, we would not be hearing the good news of their success. Best wishes, No. 261, may your good fortune long continue, is our hope. Likewise No. 353. Brother Ellsworth picked a go-getter in Brother McCadden. Though you have not all you wanted, you are progressing and that is nearly everything. To the handful left in No. 303 the news came as a big boost for the Brotherhood in this unorganized neck of the woods.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

After the storm we have just passed through we are still on top with a number of Brothers walking the streets.

We had I. V. P. Hull with us last meeting and he gave us a fine talk (as he always does) which was enjoyed by all. In part, he advised all members to take a while off and study our constitution. Fine, though not alone for members of No. 323 but for all Brothers of the I. B. of E. W. It would work wonders in the meetings. His visits are always enjoyed by us and his advice is always worth listening to. I see by the WORKER other locals besides No. 323 are not inviting Brothers to their location. We are expecting the last large jobs we had to slow down in a week or so, then back to small jobs and K. & T.

G. H. BLAKE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

We have had quite a lot going along around here since the last month's WORKER. Every one is working, some on sub-station and the rest are with the power company. We had a meeting last night and had quite a bit going on. Had a reorganization and we have a new bunch of officers. Here they come: President, H. Robinson; vice president, D. Miner; financial secretary-treasurer, G. Bielasch; secretary and press secretary, J. Hudson; first inspector, T. Bateman; foreman, R. Crawford; second inspector, F.

Smith; and the trustees are Brothers Hardin, Lerch and Horn, three mighty good men. With this bunch of new officers we sure ought to make this one of the best locals in this part of the country.

We have pretty good conditions here for the power company. We have a one dollar per hour, five days and a half and pay for six days; time and half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. Have quite a few men working for the oil companies. We have had a little bit of trouble with the Brothers dropping out. There have been quite a few, but some of them are coming back, and we have had quite a number of applications.

So, Brother, if you come this way you will receive a hearty handshake and we'll do all within our power to put you to work. We had a mighty good Brother go to work the first of the week. Nobody but Brother "Shorty" Russell, just out of the northeast from dear old Chicago.

Just a few words to the Brothers. Keep paid up, and do not let any of the Brothers keep asking you about your card.

We are having here, after the first of the year, a monthly dues button which I think is good; it shows up some of the Brothers who are not up to date.

We are still having a label drive here. It sure is going good. Some of the merchants are waking up and taking notice, and they are stocking up on label goods.

Just this little thing, Brother, keep paid up at all times and think about the label goods.

J. HUDSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

No doubt a great many of the boys are anxious to read in our JOURNAL about the terrible disaster that befell Miami on September 18. By the time this letter appears in our JOURNAL, everyone will probably have been made familiar with the particulars through the columns of the daily press, by newspaper writers a great deal better qualified to tell the story than the writer of this letter.

Towers and smokestacks built to withstand a wind of 120 miles were destroyed, in some cases mingling human life among their debris. Buildings of every description were unroofed and thousands of homes with their contents were destroyed. Pleasure yachts, power boats, barges, schooners, giant dredges and craft of all kinds were tossed about as though they were mere toys. Many of them were crushed, many were sunk, and when the fury of the storm subsided and the waters receded to their customary levels, many were left high and dry blocks from their moorings.

We are glad to report that so far as we can determine no member of our local union met with death or was seriously injured. However, a great many of our members have been wiped out financially. In a number of instances the savings of a lifetime have been destroyed. Coming at a time when 50 per cent of our membership were unemployed and had been out of work or working part time for several months some of our members find themselves with their backs to the wall.

While the suffering and terror of the catastrophe are still a vivid memory the people of Miami have displayed a wonderful spirit.

The small home owner is confronted once more with the financial problem of providing a home for himself and his loved ones. Financial aid seems to be the most urgent need at this time. Many workers are

anxious to repair their partially destroyed homes but are without funds to bring this about.

In the face of this and surrounded by the mute evidence of devastation and ruin these men are carrying on night and day to bring up from the ruins of the winter playground of the world, a more beautiful and substantial city. While a lot of serious faces are to be seen no one is complaining and everyone has undertaken the task of clearing away the debris and rebuilding bigger and better. Miami during and immediately following the storm was truly a city of heroes. The outstanding example of heroism was the utter disregard for self that was displayed by the doctors and nurses tending the dying and injured victims of this great calamity. Going for hours and days without sleeping, working, working, always working, to relieve the suffering of the victims. These brave men and women have won the undying gratitude of thousands. Thousands of other men and women worked night and day with little sleep, to feed the hungry, carry water to the thirsty, provide shelter for the homeless, reestablish the water supply, restore electric service, reestablish communication with the outside world, prevent looting and remove the accumulated debris left in the wake of the storm. Everyone seemed to be concerned about the other fellow and sympathy and fellowship sprung up from the ruins as was never witnessed before.

Miami is certain to astonish the world with its record-breaking comeback and within a very short period is certain to be its same smiling self again.

All demands for skilled and common labor are being met. Our members who have been unemployed and working part time are busy making repairs to damaged wiring. As no large structures were injured electrically to any great extent, the repair work will soon be cleaned up and our local will again be hard pushed to find employment for its members. No doubt a great many employers will try to take advantage of this opportunity to flood Miami with skilled labor for the sole purpose of tearing down conditions and reducing wages the union men of this city have been successful in establishing in spite of stubborn opposition and in face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The influx has already begun and unless we stop the flow an attack will most assuredly be made against our wages and conditions, therefore we ask the membership still to govern themselves by our circular letter sent out just previous to the hurricane and by so doing assist us to have a fighting chance to maintain our wages and conditions.

International Vice President A. M. Hull, who was sent to Miami by our International Office to assist Local Union No. 349 and other local unions in the storm area, has been of great assistance. The members of L. U. No. 349 are always glad to see Brother Hull and are indeed grateful for his help at this time. While he wasn't successful in some of the things he hoped to do for us, we realize that he has done everything in his power to bring these things about and we more than appreciate his untiring efforts in our behalf.

A. WILSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

First of all, Local No. 354 would like to express to Mrs. E. L. Jackson and to Local No. 68 our sympathy in the passing of Brother Jackson in Helena last month. Brother Jackson was a member of our local for a long time and was always very active in all the local affairs. He was with us the greater part of the summer of 1925 as International Organizer and I'm sure his passing will be felt wherever he was known.

It is certainly gratifying to note the optimistic tone of the majority of the communications in the October issue of the WORKER, even in the strongholds of the associated industries the organizing committees report good progress, which is encouraging, to say the least. In our own locality they have a \$12,000-a-year man and two paid assistants, as well as a long line of voluntary workers, devoting their time and energies to throttling the union men in a town of slightly more than a hundred thousand population. Yet when they feel called upon to "point with pride" they have to call the attention of the gullible to Philadelphia or Los Angeles or some other far-away city and take chances on being contradicted by some one who knows their efforts there have been just as futile as they have been in Salt Lake. For example, the exponents of the associated industries made a canvass of all the candidates for the coming election and warned them against having their cards and campaign literature printed in fair print shops, yet I have before me a list of thirty-eight candidates, all of whom, as the Utah Labor Bulletin expresses it, "Have by their act shown that they are free from the dictation of the Utah Associated Industries and that they refuse to receive their instruction from the secretary of the Utah Associated Industries either before or after their election."

Some of the high lights of the past year are the organization of a chapter of the United Garment Workers of America in Salt Lake with about 80 members, and a similar organization in Ogden, the building of Saltair by organized labor exclusively, the utter failure of an American Plan clause in two big building contracts to function as expected and the placing of five labor candidates on the ballot.

These are some of the things that come to my mind readily; in addition to this all crafts report favorable progress such as the placing last month of house cards in three of the best restaurants in town, a very constructive program of the musicians which has reflected favorably on all crafts and an appreciable gain in membership in nearly all branches.

If the results shown by the Associated Industries in the past two years are worth the amount of money they have spent, what would complete organization be worth to us? Enough, I believe, for all of us to get out and work toward that end. Think it over, Brothers.

PYNX.

L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Editor:

Business in the electrical line here is just moving. I believe the last reports were three journeymen temporarily idle. I cannot say how good the prospects are for the winter. There are a few jobs coming up that will keep a few busy, but no rush of work.

In one of my recent letters I told of the free exchange of cards between New Brunswick and Plainfield. It all came near going to smash, or at least it did for a short time



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MEMO

FROM :

ROBERT W. McALWEE

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9/18/.

on paper, but everything is smoothed out again. Some thought it was bad to have free exchange, others thought it was good. Let us try to keep harmony with our sister locals. I believe that the business agents of the different locals can help bring this about. Leave it to them to take care of the work outside and if it is not done in a satisfactory manner let the executive board work it out; then bring any difficulty before the local.

We had the commission form of government in this city and it seems to work O. K. so far. No changes made to affect the electrical workers as yet, only that one non-union lineman was let go and one of our members put in his place. City license bureau, city inspection and municipal light plant still going.

There is still lack on the part of some of our members in attending meetings. There is little use saying anything about these stay-aways, we get along without them at meetings. There are enough of the good, faithful workers attending.

We are making a change in our by-laws in regards to sick benefits. The proposed changes are going to the International Office for approval.

There is a move on at present to try to organize the linemen and shopmen in this vicinity. The Public Service Gas and Electric have a hard time getting good linemen. About eight or ten of their former students quit some time ago. Too many getting burnt up, I believe. There is room for some good old-timers with cards with the Public Service. I do not know just how the superintendent stands for card men. As far as I can learn there are only a few good gainers or hot wiremen in three gangs. An ex-member of this local (a war-time member) runs one of the gangs. There is room for improvement either through organizing those who are here or get organized men in here.

In one of my recent letters I told of the new state bridge across the Raritan River to South Amboy. It is not operated by local union men at present. More room for organization work. The piling is being driven for the approach on piers for the new bridge between Perth Amboy and Tottenville, N. Y. More work some time for electrical workers. I believe that this bridge and the one to be built from Elizabethport to Staten Island are to be built by unfair iron workers. Some complaint is being made in regard to giving the contracts out to these unfair parties.

Just a few words about union fixtures. I read that the fixture men are having a battle on in New York City. Local No. 358 has been fighting for the union label on fixtures made up here or coming here for three years or more. Among the local fixture men here it is always a battle to get them to have No. 358 men to assemble and hang fixtures. They will give a man a job to make up about 50 fixtures and put our label on them then. After that 200 or more fixtures are made up by truck drivers or salesmen and go out without the label. Then who hangs these without the label of Local No. 358? We will all be glad that the fixture men of New York have success in their struggle; then let us see their fixtures here with their labels on them. It will help our cause out here. We can go after these fixture houses strong if they do not carry a label on their fixtures.

A gentle reminder—I believe I mentioned it in a recent letter in our official JOURNAL. Our funds are low. We have a business agent permanently in the field and it costs us money; so do not send in for financial aid all at once, as we will file most of them for a while. The very needy will be helped

to the best of our ability, as we always have been inclined towards charity.

WILLIAM H. McDONOUGH,
Acting Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 367, EASTON, PA.

Editor:

L. U. No. 367 has been a dead issue, both in the JOURNAL and the affairs of the organization long enough. To the present time it has been satisfied to meet twice a month and discuss pro and con what should or could be done. Now there has been some action and interest awakened.

By opening the charter and getting the Brothers hitting on all six cylinders and only a few refusing to operate we seem to be getting those on the outside interested. At our last meeting we took in eight new members and have applications from eight to ten more to act upon next meeting.

It appears as though it took the difficulties of the linemen to awaken both the linemen and insidemen. The members realize that they have more duties than "just discussions" to hold at the meetings; the town is quite large enough, and there are enough electrical workers in and about Easton to have a real live wire organization.

It is too early to report any definite progress but we are all doing our best and shall do all we can to bring results. We hope to be able to report in the next issue of the WORKER.

Local No. 367 takes this opportunity to notify all Brother linemen to stay away from Easton if they are seeking employment. At present difficulties are existing between the local power company and the linemen. The power company are working their lines with men imported from other points on their system and those that they are able to gather together and ship into Easton.

Why don't we hear from Trenton No. 269 through the WORKER? Step on it, Bauman, and get an article in the WORKER; let the world know what is doing at the capital. What do you say, No. 375, can't you step along with us and get the valley in line? Am always looking for your letter, "Bachie." How about my old friends of the days of the High School and the telephone jobs?

"HEM."

L. U. NO. 401, RENO, NEV.

Editor:

It is with regret that I have to report the death of Brother L. Myrick, of No. 340, Sacramento, Calif., as he worked in Reno for a couple of months and was well liked and helped this local draw up their new by-laws and working rules while here. This local sent flowers to his funeral and a card of condolence to his folks.

Our new working rules with \$10 scale will go into effect on November 1, 1926.

We have Brother F. E. Weidner, of L. U. No. 354, of Salt Lake, here to take charge of the work on a six-story hotel and apartment house that is being built and for which his firm has the contract. We also have Brother J. Poelman, of L. U. No. 340, of

Sacramento, here on work for the Pacific Fire Alarm Co.

Work is holding out pretty good here so far but am not sure how things will be this winter.

The members are showing quite an interest in the union lately and as we have a fine of 50 cents for non-attendance, we get most of them to attend.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Two issues of the JOURNAL have come and gone without a word, line or scratch (heavy on the scratch) from my gifted pen. As for the Editor and the readers of the JOURNAL it makes no never mind. But the dear Brothers of the local are throwing some heavy looks my way and rather pointedly remarking about the scarcity of stationery and bum writers suffering with broken arms. I imagine the Editor thinks I was born with a broken arm and never had it set. Well, all of this prologue simply means that local election time is coming on fast and I know there will be a large field of candidates for this honored office that I am now holding. Therefore I am sending in copy for the next issue of the JOURNAL, hoping in that way that I may convince the local that they should continue the present policy of not having a press secretary.

It is rather late to write of Labor Day happenings, but here is something good. The Labor Day committee conceived the idea of broadcasting the Labor Day speeches, so set about with determination to convince the skeptical that it could be done. With the aid and assistance of the local broadcasting station—KPSN owned by the Pasadena Star-News, the Municipal Light Plant, through Mr. B. F. Delanty, general manager and others including some members of No. 418—the speeches of the two speakers of the day were broadcasted to the wide world. I venture to say there were many listening in on their sets that day that heard some truths and facts about organized labor for the first time. How many of you, Brothers, were tuned in on KPSN? Tell us in the JOURNAL if any of you received the program. There may have been other Labor Day speeches sent out over the air, but until we hear differently, we are claiming to be the first labor body to broadcast their Labor Day speeches. The main speakers of the day were A. W. Muir, General Representative of the Carpenters, and Miss Anne Peterson, president of the Garment Workers of Los Angeles. Radio offers one of the greatest, if not the greatest, opportunities in the history of organized labor to present directly to the masses our principles and the true facts about organized labor. Let us all strive to follow the lead of the Chicago Federation of Labor, so we may own and operate our broadcasting stations in all parts of the country. In that way we will be able to tell the world the merits of the articles we are selling, union labor and union cards.

Get in on the broadcasting end of radio and don't let them deny us the use of the air.

We vote next month on a state amendment, calling for a bond issue of five hundred million dollars, for the state development and control of water and power. There isn't much hope of its passage, as it has twice been defeated and the power plant is of course fighting it hard. At our next meeting Mr. Lew Head, president of the State Progressives, will give us a talk on the above act.

W. R. LENNOX,
Press Secretary.



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L. U. NO. 455, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

I am here once more and have some bad news this time. On September 18 and 19 we were visited by a very destructive hurricane which did this part of the country considerable damage with quite a large death list and property damage running up about \$150,000,000. The death list was about 400, but Miami came through like magic and you can hardly notice that we were so badly hit. Things are running along very smoothly now. There is only one thing noticeable that shows we had such a terrible storm and that is the foliage and it is coming out fine and we are ready for the sun chasers once more, which we will have real soon. I understand that the wind was blowing 150 miles an hour.

We lost one Brother, O. T. Lewis; he was washed overboard crossing the causeway and since the storm there have been several linemen killed here, also several pedestrians coming in contact with hot wires.

Cuba was the first to come to Miami's rescue but the whole country responded very liberally and Miami and the whole of south Florida wish to thank the rest of the nation for giving so liberally to those in dire need.

We had a Brother by the name of Carter from somewhere in Florida killed here; a pole fell with him.

I am very sorry to hear that Brother W. L. Odom of L. U. No. 382 had the misfortune to fall, but hope you are better by this time, Brother Odom.

Miami greets the world with a smile.

E. H. CHARLESWORTH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

All is quiet along Casco Bay, the most activity in our line being an occasional electrical storm and even these diminish as summer wanes. Occasional flurries of short jobs are keeping the boys busy and the old gray wolf chafing just outside waiting for a Maine winter, when he can do his stuff to best advantage—to him.

Brother C. A. Smith, whose chief avocation at present is the business agent enterprise, is busily engaged, having pleasantly combined this office with that of financial secretary and hall agent, in addition serving as a sort of associate business agent for the painters.

Not long on the job, except as 6 ft 2, plus the dignity and reserve that accompany added altitude created by his ever present iron hat, he is already proving his capability and deserves much credit in arresting matters that have hitherto passed like ships in the night!

His reports of activities and findings are invariably tabled for new business which alone indicates his intention to serve the local by honest effort.

This attitude and his natural aversion to the pussyfoot campaigner, prevalent everywhere, render him a distinct asset to the local whose affairs previously have been conducted negligently.

President Emery B. Walker's attempts to radiate his personality in dispensing his affairs of office become somewhat dimmed on occasions when the old guard, composed chiefly of Brothers Eagles, Leach, McCann, McCrum, Bradford, Fessenden, Wade, Fraser, Smith, and others, volley challenges to the rules of order. Emery usually wins, either by argument or by virtue of his office.

Possibly some assurance that labor in Maine is not "dying on its feet," as Senator Hinckley told the Chamber of Commerce

about their pet Portland, may be attributed in large part to the situation in Waterville, Me., where Brother Alexander F. Eagles, who is serving his fifth consecutive year as president of the Maine State Branch, A. F. of L., and ably assisted by Edward C. Carey as organizer, have invaded the city and been successful in reorganizing the long defunct electrical workers' organization and resurrected the C. L. U. with most important of the crafts affiliated and others ready to follow.

Waterville, for eighteen years without a C. L. U., has just begun to realize what a bitter lesson it has experienced, yet expects to profit largely and enjoy the brilliant future that is assured.

The city, in the opinion of labor leaders, is the oasis in Maine's barren stretches, exceeding even in spirit larger and better organized Portland, and it is this spirit, emphasized by a big Labor Day observance and plans to participate in the convening of the next legislature this winter, that they predict will emanate into Bangor, Maine's second largest city, where conditions are bad and the field for organization about 100 per cent extensive.

With such spirit prevailing a marked degree of success in Bangor with perhaps the awakening of battle scarred veterans in Portland, it may be possible to organize the big power projects that are entertaining all Maine but providing no labor concessions.

M. M. McKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Our local is in a very healthy condition and the attendance at meetings is very good, all things considered.

Since the first of the year we have had troubles of our own in convincing some of the contractors that we were entitled to a raise in wages and in several of the larger shops we had to pull out and give them a chance to think it over, and in some cases after a few months' trial of poor and cheap workmen they decided they had had enough and were very glad to come to terms and wanted their old crew back.

Some of the other shops are hard nuts to crack, but we have a first-class nut cracker as business agent in Brother Roy Wright, who keeps pecking away at them.

The results of our last annual election are as follows: President, H. C. Johnson; vice president, Harvey Watts; recording secretary, S. V. Monsees, financial secretary, G. W. Adams; treasurer, E. S. Teft; first inspector, C. F. Iddings; second inspector, Herbert Harris; foreman, Harold Curry; business agent, Roy Wright; trustees, H. D. Clark, F. F. Satterland, N. L. Ratcliff; executive board, Roy Wright, S. V. Monsees, Joe Harris, H. D. Clark, G. W. Adams, C. E. McDowell, A. M. Nuffer; examining board, E. S. Teft, J. I. McCullough, Harvey Watts.

There is quite a lot of building going on here at present but there are more men than jobs; in fact, we have quite a waiting list, so would advise any Brothers coming this way to be sure they have something to live on while waiting for a job.

I notice by the WORKER some of the locals have their troubles in keeping up their attendance. To those I would say we have a plan here in operation which works fine and any local wishing to know how it works we can furnish the information on request.

I notice in our last WORKER a correspondent from Local No. 345, Taft, Calif., objects to the warning some of the locals

send out about labor conditions, etc., in their locals. It is very evident he has not had the sad experience of spending his hard-earned money to get to a town (where by the local newspapers there was lots of work) only to find out on arrival the work was there but about two men to every job, whereby if he had read his WORKER and gone by the information given by the local in that town he might have been saved a lot in time and money.

Am wondering what has become of Local 288. Come on, Brother Dutcher, give us a line or two and let us know how you are prospering.

I sometimes wonder how the Brothers would feel on getting their WORKER to find only a letter or two instead of fifty or more. You know it's the letters that help to make the WORKER a real magazine. So do your bit.

W. T. STRONG,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 575, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Editor:

Local No. 575 of Portsmouth, Ohio, a manufacturing town of about 60,000 located on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Scioto River. We have a small membership of close to 50, but size don't seem to count, as we have fine conditions, with a scale of \$1.25 per hour, eight hours per day, with a five and one-half day week. Time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays, also double time for Saturday afternoons, and after eight in the evening. We have a few speed merchants in our outfit, but they are slowing up to a good honest day's work. We lose some little work to fly-by-night artists who do electrical work in the N. and W. railroad shops and the steel mill in the day time and do small jobs of our work at night. We have lost some work this way but these birds are finding out they cannot hold down two jobs at the same time with any success.

Brother E. S. Patterson is president of our local, and Brother Gordon Freeman, also of our local, is the Building Trades business agent. He, too, is small but mighty, and makes the rats lead a miserable life around here. We are now busy trying to put our candidate over in the coming election. We realize that the ballot is a weapon that can hit the enemies of organized labor a mean wallop if used right.

Work is slack up here now and will be more so this winter as there are only a few jobs going on that amount to anything, but the coming spring has several large jobs slated so we will have to make hay while the sun shines next spring and loaf when the cloudy winter days come. That does suit the boys very well for we have some great fishermen in our outfit. Some of them I guess would not care if they loafed all during the fishing season. This is a fine locality for fishing, the Ohio and Scioto Rivers joining at the lower end of our town, and many small streams close by, abundant with fish.

We notice in the last issue of the JOURNAL the press agent of Local No. 81 of Scranton, Pa., complains of what he calls snake iron artists. We have them here, too, but we call them B. X. Hounds.

EARL MINCH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 578, HACKENSACK, N. J.

Editor:

Working conditions have been far from the best this summer; everything seemed to be very slow, but now they are picking up a bit and there are few out of work. Although we had some very hot meeting

nights during the summer we had a very good attendance at every meeting. Now that the summer is gone I hope we will have a better attendance and everything will be as harmonious as it has been in the past summer. The contractors have been notified, according to agreement calling for six months' notice, that the agreement will be the same for next year. We have recently adopted new by-laws that surely haven't got pyorrhea because they sure have got teeth in them.

Brothers, keep up the good work; come to the meetings; give your opinions; put your shoulders to the wheel and the local will get ahead.

It's peculiar how slow work has been through the summer. Just when you would expect things to be busy everything seemed to be at a standstill.

In writing this article there comes to my mind a conversation I heard one day on friendship. This party said he had no friends, that his fellow workmen were not friends, but were only acquaintances. It is true that some of your fellowmen are not your friends but are enemies; but the man saying this, being a member of the Brotherhood, had the wrong perspective on the topic in question. It showed he did not fully understand the obligation he took or he would not have talked that way. It is the object of the organization to make all members equal, to cement the bond of friendship between its members. It is my contention that if a man will take up your battles and fight for you to the best of his ability and means within his power, he can be considered a friend. He can only do this by living up to the rules and regulations of the Brotherhood. If a man who has taken the obligation of the I. B. E. W. will live up to it to the fullest extent of its meaning he can be considered a friend. Another remark I heard was about brotherly love. The remark was that where a dollar is involved there is no brotherly love. Now, Brothers, this is in the majority of cases said, but true, this is another case where it shows a misunderstanding of the obligation taken. In the obligation it says: "I will help, aid, and assist a needy Brother to the extent of my means." This does not necessarily mean monetary help; we can help our Brothers by good will, co-operation and assistance in knowledge and suggestions. If we all would bear in mind these facts there would not be any room for dissension and we would all be stronger and better union men.

J. J. WEHRLE.

L. U. NO. 602, AMARILLO, TEXAS

Editor:

We have with us Brother D. W. Tracy, International Vice President of this district and a Brother who is well liked by all who know him. We believe he is the best organizer going. We sure have faith in his ability to keep the boys all lined up and in the best of spirits and willing to fight for our rights.

Brother Tracy and our business agent have just completed a very successful business campaign in the nearby oil towns, also this city. He was able to place two charters in two towns that he worked and was only out about four days and every one seems to be very much pleased with the situation, and the possibility of very nice working conditions in and around our wonderful city.

Brothers, I don't know just how your higher authorities treat or handle you, but Brother Tracy strictly preaches business to us and requests that we strictly tend to business and when we do so then he kindly praises us for same and that makes us all

swell up and take a new start, and, folks, we like it.

We Brothers out here are looking to our organization as a strictly business proposition and deal with our contractors and business associates in the same manner.

We realize we are not perfect in our business transactions by any means, but we are always willing to profit in the future by our mistakes of the past.

The progressive financiers of the great wheel of progress, seem to crave efficiency at this age. We should be able to furnish our part of same. The five-day week, and shorter hours seem to be near at hand, and with a better rate of pay this will mean a great progress, and I believe efficient skill will win.

I may be all enthused over the electrical industry, but I do believe it's the greatest industry in the world, and those who are in the study and practice of same, have a profession, and not a trade, and if this be true we (electrical workers) should be superior to all other trades, and I believe we are.

R. S.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Since my last letter to the JOURNAL—and several of the Brothers said they missed them—there has been plenty of action in this little town. Previous to this time Elizabeth was not known to the outside world, but the recent mail robbery surely put it on the map. And I might add that the father of John Enz, mail truck driver, is an old labor man and until a few years ago was quite active in labor circles. Possibly outside of Elizabeth few knew that the slain man left a wife and child almost penniless with a highly mortgaged house on her hands. This is an example of one of the tragedies of life where a man is suddenly taken away without making any provision for those dependent upon him. If it were not for public sentiment the young widow would be left, as many a widow has been, with nothing but hard work and worry for the rest of her life. However, and this is one of the exceptions, the public responded generously, as did a few labor organizations, among them the Building Trades Council, electricians and carpenters. It was a mean piece of business on the part of the bandits and in justice to the postmaster will say he had applied for an armored car and was turned down. Another example of the measly protection the government gives its poorly-paid and trusted employees.

Well, Brothers, No. 675 is getting down to business and it is the hope of all who have the interest of the organization at heart, that we will have our own home. The building committee—Cassell, Conk, Phillips and Costello—are working hard and have made considerable changes that will save the local several hundred dollars. On one item alone they were keen enough to see that by changing the location of the wash rooms, as drawn by the architect, they could save \$500. These Brothers have volunteered to give their time and experience that Local No. 675 may be independent of any landlord. And what do they get in return for their services? Nothing but criticism. They are willing to listen to good suggestions and they proved it. After receiving the assurance of the B. T. C. they consulted the Board of Business Agents as to what would suit their needs and changed their drawings accordingly. Don't be narrow, Brothers, be fair and they will give you a building you can be proud of.

While we are waiting the results of the building committee the educational commit-

tee has been carrying on its work where it left off last year. The committee—Colton, Pender, Dawes and J. Rankin—are the same as last year, but one change has taken place, Brother Costello resigned and Brother Haas volunteered. This is another committee that has one of those thankless jobs. The only thing they receive in the way of compensation is arguments that so and so is getting away with it. It seems our card helpers are the worst violators of the rules of the school and local. They are trying to promote harmony and will not tolerate infringing on their method of regulation. The teachers are men who have taken an examination before the public school examining board and are qualified to fill the position as teachers. Local No. 675 has been fortunate in obtaining the services of Brother Martin. He took the examination and came out second and that is something to be proud of. There is no question that Brother Martin will be a success. He has the ability of a teacher, coupled with practical experience and has handled men for some time past. And you Brothers who are attending school should appreciate instead of hindering what is being done for you through the committee.

We held our annual outing in August and it sure was a social success. Financially, I can't say, since some Brothers have not paid up, though a motion was put through that the assessment was to be collected. The returns for the lamps have been very slow. It's a good thing the local provides a little sick benefit, otherwise the Brothers for whose benefit the drawing was held would be in so much debt they would have to work steady for the next three years before they would be out of it.

Someone remarked it was a put up job when Brother E. Fiedler won the lamp, since it was his neighbor, Harry Nelson, Jr., who picked the winning number. While we are pleased one of our gang won the first prize, we are not sorry an outsider won second prize; it rather evens up things. The amusement committee, Velbinger, Higgins and Tighe, wish to thank all who attended the outing and made it the success it was.

Conditions around here are good and while some of our men have been working out of town some of our contractors have been hard pressed for men. So pressed were we that telephone men were allowed to work with card men. While conditions are very good for this time of the year there seems to be a lot of discontent in respect to the wages received. If such were not the case, why would 15 or 20 men travel (and some board out of town where wages are \$1 a day more) at their own expense when local contractors were crying for men? It's food for thought, Brothers.

By the time you receive this JOURNAL there will be a lot of campaigning going on prior to the election of officers. Brothers, look over the records of the proposed candidates and see if they fill the bill, then take your present staff of officers into consideration. How do they fill the bill? Have they attended the meetings, both regular and executive board, and have they performed their duties conscientiously? Take all these questions into consideration, and



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above all do your own thinking. You are the one who will have to answer for the placing of an officer in a position who either hasn't the ability or who is downright neglectful.

I wish to rectify a mistake I made in not mentioning Brother McFadden as a member of the hard-working building committee.

TIGHE.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

We read in the Miami News that Brother Hull has been in Miami and is making a survey of the storm damages done to the needy Brothers in that vicinity. Governor Martin made a survey of the stricken territory after the storm and promptly made the statement that Broward County was hit harder by the hurricane than Dade County and would need more assistance in the way of relief. What the boys of Local No. 728, of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, can't quite understand is why Brother Hull centered all his activities in and around Miami without even stopping to say hello to the only other local in the stricken area.

Local No. 728 is what you might term a new local, sixteen months old. We have always paddled our own canoe; never asked for or received any assistance from the I. O., in any way. For over five months preceding the storm we were just one jump ahead of the sheriff in a financial way, but when the hurricane hit us we went ahead and worked gratis to get temporary quarters up for some of the Brothers that were blown clear off the map, temporary hospitals for the injured, temporary power for the ice plants and general relief work, and some of the Brothers had to borrow money to eat on while doing this work, and through it all we never even claimed exemption on our per capita (which we had a perfect right to do); so why this discrimination in the matter of relief? The only reason we are making a howl now is that it seems to be a case of howl or sit by like a bunch of boobs while some one else goes south with all the bacon.

We read with interest the following article in the Miami News, our labor paper, on October 21, 1926:

"Electrical Workers Help Needy Brothers"

"Immediate needs of the electrical workers are being given prompt attention according to George Bowes, chairman of the relief committee, and E. M. Hull, International Representative, who is here in the interest of the storm sufferers of the local. Those in need of lumber or other building material are being sent to the Curenton Lumber Co., after a requisition has been obtained from Secretary Murdock of the local. When these requisitions are presented, the company will furnish the materials called for, while the bills are taken care of by the local. At a meeting of the committee Tuesday, it was decided to adopt the foregoing method, and the order was given for all to get their material for restoring homes from the Curenton Co.

"Mr. Hull reported that the survey of the damages is continuing rapidly and it is thought that the work will be concluded next week. He said that the cases in need of immediate attention are being taken care of, and the real work of rehabilitation is just ready to get under way.

"It is not thought likely that any aid will be needed from any outside organizations, as the local unions of electrical workers of the country are responding generously to

appeals for the rehabilitation of needy members. As a result Mr. Hull expressed the opinion that by the time the survey is completed there will be ample cash on hand to meet all needs. So far none of the members of the local have applied for Red Cross aid."

Our jurisdiction comprises all of Broward County, and takes in the towns of Hollywood, Pompano, Deerfield, Hallandale and Fort Lauderdale, and we have the county organized 85 per cent, but if our esteemed Brother Hull does not wish to stop off in the sticks after being in such big cities as Miami, New Orleans and Washington, he can read about the damages done in this county by reading the Literary Digest or some other publication that took the trouble to find out the damage done in the storm area which covers approximately 495 square miles in southern Florida. Anyway, what we want the locals that contributed so generously to the relief fund to know is that we are one of the two locals in the stricken area, that we are a full fledged local with a county jurisdiction, and not a suburb of Miami, and although six weeks or more have passed we have not received one cent of relief money, or even a visit from the vice president to inquire if we needed any assistance.

All visiting Brothers are welcome around Local 728. While we could not place all the traveling Brothers on permanent jobs after the storm we managed to at least get them work enough to keep a few meal tickets on their hip. At present things are slow and we have all the men we can place, and would not advise any Brothers to come this way, but if you do come this way and we cannot place you, we will at least show you every courtesy, the glad hand, and split our lunch with you.

Records show that the small locals are the strength of the I. B. E. W. or any other labor organization, so why the freeze-out at every turn in favor of a big local by some of our representatives? It may be possible on account of the larger locals having more votes at conventions; if that is a fact the sooner the small locals get together and combine their votes the better for their welfare. Local No. 728 ranges from 85 to 120 members at different times and is termed a small local but seems to be made up of the right kind of union men in majority. We have had hard sledding at times due to obstacles thrown in our way at different times, but in spite of this we are gaining strength every week, and our open boast is that when our charter is turned in to the I. O., the rest of the charters in Florida will be in the next mail, for we are here to stay.

HARRY CRAMPTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

A few words to all electrical workers of Pennsylvania. You all know the present working conditions throughout the state are terrible, and the only way we can straighten it out is by having a state law licensing all electricians.

Now we have a good chance to get a bill of this kind before the legislature, as Mr. James H. Maurer, president of the State Federation of Labor, is heartily in favor of it and willing to present the bill for us.

Mr. Kelly, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, told me that the mine workers and other trades would support us. So now it is up to every electrical worker to do his bit and work as hard as he can. Maybe we will push this through at the next session of the legislature.

A few words to Brother Benne, of L. U. No. 367, of Easton. I wish to state that if any men from this district are working in your section they are not members of Local No. 743 and if we can stop any non-union men coming over there we will. I also wish to state that all locals should keep track of their members who are working for contractors that do work in localities other than their home town, and make them report to the local in the jurisdiction they are going to work.

Quite often they will go in a place and run the job with non-union men rather than report to a local and receive union men. In the last year several attempts were made to run jobs that way, but we stopped them before it went too far. Men doing this kind of work are not union men or they would not do it. They are only card men, so they can work in places where they have to have it.

To put a stop to this kind of monkey business every man coming in here on a traveler who does not report to Local Union No. 743, I. B. E. W., will have charges preferred against him for breaking the rules of the constitution.

"Article XIX, Section One

"No member of this I. B. E. W. shall be allowed to injure the interest of another by undermining him in scale of wages or any other wilful act by which the situation of any member may be placed in jeopardy.

"Article XXIV, Section 8

"No member shall be allowed to work in the jurisdiction of any other local union until he deposits his traveling card in the local union and receives a working card and permit."

On several occasions men came in here and never reported to the local. Now if they will do that here they will do that every place they go. How is anybody going to get conditions when men will do things like that? Most of the time they will hire men for less than the scale in the place they are working.

In the past we were jolly good fellows and allowed some travelers some privileges, but they were not satisfied, and gave us a kick in the neck for our kindness. So I am warning all men who come in our jurisdiction to play square and you will get a square deal from the local. But we won't stand for any traveler coming in here and tearing down conditions we are fighting for.

HARRY M. LONGENECKER, JR.
President and Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

We are troubled by what might be called hydro-rottenness. This is a locality where men learn to be linemen, inside men, and workmen applying to the electrical industry providing they are unaware of the tactics of organized labor and are willing to listen and swallow all the facts cooked up for them by their beloved masters. If any of the Brothers know of men of this type send them to the border cities to Local No. 773 and we will try to place them with some of the following skate outfits: Windsor Hydro-Electric, which pays 60 to 80 cents per hour; Walkerville Hydro-Electric, same; Sandwich Hydro-Electric, a little less; Hydro-Electric Power Commission, still smaller wage; Sandwich Rural Hydro-Electric, less yet, and Hydro-Electric Railway, which pays the munificent scale of 45 to 55 cents per hour. They may choose from one of these and

wait their turn to place their applications.

Brothers, this is a government controlled system and is not organized in this locality. We had in our local two members working for the Windsor Hydro, but one left to go back to civilization where he might earn a living wage. There are three Brothers from other locals working for the Walkerville Hydro, but far be it from them to mix with such trash as we must appear to them, but it is possible their cards might not be accepted in other locals, or, as Brother Noble, Canadian organizer, puts it, you can force them into your local but I don't see where it would do you any good.

We are, according to our charter, a mixed local with one lineman and the rest inside men. We get good wages and have the best of conditions, due to the hard plodding of our own local members and officers and some assistance from Brother Lyons, International Officer in Detroit.

It is our intention to fight till the last kick but we need very badly an International Office man to concentrate on the whole hydro system in Ontario and let Brothers Ingles and Noble do the flying trips from Newfoundland to Vancouver, where they would have all they could handle, and rest assured that if an International Office man be sent for this purpose it will be a shining example of government control that all of us could be proud of.

Work this summer has been good with the usual slacking off this time of year. All the shops of any size are signed up and we are hoping to start next spring with a closed town as far as inside men are concerned. Chances for the future are good but what pessimism you have read in this letter is fact and should be acted upon by the International Office immediately.

A. HAMILTON,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 873, KOKOMO, IND.

Editor:

Look out, California, for he is headed your way! Who? Nobody else but Brother Clyde (Dutch) Hostetler, our former press secretary. Most of us have read his articles from Local No. 873 in last year's *WORKER* and also the last two numbers of 1926. Any Brothers who run across him give him the glad hand for he is a union man from the ground up and sure has the welfare of the I. B. E. W. at heart. This is the second press secretary who has departed for the land of sunshine and flowers within the past three months. I can't say whether it is the job or just the thought of another Indiana winter. The proper way to get rid of a Brother seems to be appoint him press secretary, so I have been appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Just a word of praise for the September *WORKER*. The Brothers of Local No. 873 think it is the best yet, in regard to education which was so forcibly brought out. We have started an experiment which has proved very interesting. This is a sort of co-operation education between the public utility and local union. The meter superintendent was invited to address the Brothers at the close of a meeting, which he readily accepted. An interesting discussion of the whys and wherefores of service and meter installations, was entered into. Many points were cleared up as suggestions were freely offered by wiremen and superintendent. It gave both sides a better understanding of the other man's job, showing that closer co-operation would iron out many difficulties heretofore experienced. We hope to have other meetings with utility engineers and manufacturers' agents.

Another thing we accomplished was to follow the example of some of the other locals and received permission to have the *WORKER* placed in the reading room of the public library, Local No. 873 to furnish a binder for the same.

Any Brother traveling through who wishes to spend a little time at the library will find the *JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS* in the reading room.

V. A. KRANZ,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1012, LORAIN, OHIO

Editor:

Things are going pretty good up here so far; work is fairly good; pay not bad, but could be better. They are not hiring very many around here now, but might later on. We have had a few traveling Brothers drop in and dropped out in a few days.

The new *WORKER* is sure fine, with lots of good dope in it and we think better than the old one of last year and hope it will continue.

We have taken in a few new members this year but not many. Our local is not very big but getting along fine. Our new meeting place is at the German Club House, 29th Street and Apple Avenue; second and fourth Friday nights at 7.30 o'clock.

We had the pleasure of having Brother C. F. Hastings, our former recording secretary, here at our last meeting. He gave us a mighty fine talk on Detroit.

If this comes to the attention of the flying Dutchman please write, as my last letter came back.

Any traveling Brothers coming this way will get the glad hand, and none go out of here hungry.

Well, Brothers, I guess I will knicker and breaker cut-out and come down.

MUTT & JEFF.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, CAN.

Editor:

A lot of water has run under the bridge since I wrote my previous letter to the *WORKER*. I think it was about the year 1910. Since then Local No. 1037, or rather it was 435 then, has had a number of scribes try their hand at putting Winnipeg in the *WORKER* every month, some quite successful and some not so good. One of the best was our late Brother A. J. McArthur, who shook hands with man's mortal enemy in the form of 60,000 volts, the city of Winnipeg's hydro high-tension line from the Winnipeg River, with the inevitable result, another victim of "too much hurry up."

Now, I notice that when a new press secretary comes on the scene he tells us what he is going to do; sometimes living up to it and sometimes not. So I shall be a little different and like the chairman in his remarks at a smoker, "Let the artists entertain."

Mr. Editor, I want to congratulate you on the *WORKER*. Your editorials are pithy, entertaining, short and to the point. I don't know whether that is good grammar or not, but you know what I mean, anyway. This is merely an introductory letter and next month I am going to put up a proposition which I hope you will take notice of; something that I am sure will interest every member of the Brotherhood. By the way, I was initiated into the Brotherhood just twenty-one years ago this month, October, 1905. "Here's a how" till next month.

R. G. IRVINE.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

(Continued from page 545)

Volcanoes

In certain of the past geologic ages there was much more volcanic activity than at present. Lava rocks are found in practically all parts of the world, but there are now only about 300 active volcanoes. These, with others that have been recently active, are arranged along two great lines on the earth's surface, which are the lines of weakness in the crust. Along these lines great mountain ranges and ocean floors are close, and the weight on the underlying crust is not evenly balanced. Such locations, we remember, are also subject to earthquakes, and the lines of volcanic activity correspond roughly with earthquake belts. Many volcanic eruptions have taken place under the ocean itself. Thousands of little islands in the South Pacific Ocean are nearly all the tops of volcanoes. There are many signs of volcanic action in the United States. In the mountains near the Pacific coast of our country about 30 peaks are of volcanic origin. One of these, Mount Lassen, in California, suddenly became active in 1914, after having been asleep since before the time of the earliest settlers. Mount Shasta is a comparatively recent cone; Mount Hood and Mount Ranier are old, with sides deeply worn. Near Mount Taylor only the lava plugs of the volcanic throats remain. In Alaska a number of volcanoes are active at the present time.

Electric Power Generation

The new Edgar generating station of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, located at Weymouth, Mass., has established a new record for economy and is producing electricity at the rate of one kilowatt hour per pound of coal. Some idea of what this remarkable efficiency means when we learn that electric light plants such as are used in stores and factories, burn from five to 10 pounds of coal to produce a kilowatt hour of electricity.

How Fast Sound Travels

A very interesting experiment on the velocity of sound was recorded in a demonstration made at Lake Geneva, Switzerland. An explosion was produced by powder at the same time a bell was struck under the lake, and an observing station some eight miles away accurately measured the time from the flash as seen by the eye to the sound as recorded through the water. This is of interest because it shows the simplicity and accuracy with which the velocity of sound in different matters can be recorded. Noises of every variety, whether musical or discordant, high or low, move through the atmosphere over the surface of the earth at a velocity of 1,090 feet a second, 765 miles an hour at 0 degree centigrade. Just think how fast a racing auto goes. Sound travels nearly eight times as fast. Light travels at the rate of about 670,000,000 miles an hour, or over 1,000,000 times as fast as sound. Through other mediums sound travels much faster. Through water it travels at a velocity of 4,708 feet per second, through solids like tin, for instance, at a velocity of 8,175 feet per second and through solids like iron or glass and certain woods sound attains a velocity of 18,530 feet per second.

LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning fist"—priced **\$10**

Trail Builders in the Making of Ordinances

(Continued from October)

9. Examiners' Records. The records of the meetings of the board shall be open for inspection at all times and the board shall have printed from time to time a manual of its regulations, including the names of all holders of certificates.

10. Forms of Certificates. Two forms of certificates shall be issued; the first, hereinafter referred to as "Certificate A," shall be known as the "master electrician's certificate;" the second, hereinafter referred to as "Certificate B," shall be known as the "Journeyman electrician's certificate."

11. A Master's Certificate, to Whom Issued. A certificate A or master electrician's certificate shall be issued to any person, firm or corporation engaged in or about to engage in the business of installing electrical wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other electrical appliances, that shall have qualified therefor under the provisions of this ordinance. A certificate of registration shall be issued specifying the name of the person, firm or corporation so applying, and the name of the person authorized to enter upon or engage in business as set forth therein; provided, however, that any person, firm or corporation that shall have been engaged as a master or employing electrician in said business or trade in the city of Greensboro for at least five years next prior to the date of application for a certificate shall not be required to stand any written examination, but shall be required, nevertheless, to furnish to the board satisfactory evidence of competency to engage in the electrical business.

12. Certificate B, to Whom Issued. A certificate B, or journeyman electrician's certificate, shall be granted to any person who shall have qualified therefor by an examination by the examining board provided for in this ordinance. Such certificate shall name the person certified and shall state that he is authorized to enter upon or engage in the occupation of journeyman electrician.

13. Applications and Fees. Every person desiring an examination shall make application therefor in writing, accompanied by the proper fee. The fee for either certificate shall be two dollars (\$2.00).

14. Fees Not To Be Returned; Appeal. An applicant who fails in his examination shall not have his fee returned to him, but shall be entitled to one re-examination free of charge. For each subsequent re-examination he shall pay one-half the regular fee. Any applicant for a certificate who fails to pass his examination, and who alleges in writing that he has been unfairly treated by the board of examiners, may appeal to the city manager, who shall make an investigation, and upon satisfactory evidence that the board was wrong in withholding a certificate shall order the same issued.

15. Renewal of Certificates A. All certificates "A" shall expire on the following 31st day of May, but may be renewed without examination by the same person, or by the same firm or corporation, if the person on account of whom the certificate was issued to said firm or corporation remains active in the business upon payment of the regular license fee levied by the City of Greensboro, upon such business, provided the application for said renewal is made during the month next prior to expiration of said certificate.

16. Renewal of Certificates B. All certificates "B" shall expire on the 31st day of May in each year, but may be renewed

upon the payment of a fee of \$1 and upon the same conditions set forth in paragraph 15 of this section.

17. Display of Certificates. All holders of certificates "A" shall keep their certificates of registration displayed in a conspicuous place in their principal office or place of business, and all holders of certificates "B" shall be furnished by said board with evidence of their having been so certified, in card form or otherwise, which shall be carried on the person of the holder of the certificate and shall be exhibited on request.

18. Not Assignable or Transferable; May Be Revoked. No certificate issued under the provisions of this ordinance, to either master or journeyman, shall be assignable or transferable. Said certificate may be suspended or revoked by the city manager upon failure or refusal of the licensee to comply with the rules and requirements of said business as set forth by the National Electrical Code and the Code of the City of Greensboro, and for other and sufficient causes.

19. Penalty for Failure to Secure Certificate. Any person, firm or corporation, or employee thereof, or any representative, or any member or officer of such firm or corporation individually entering upon or engaging in the business and work hereinbefore defined, without having complied with the provision of this ordinance, shall be liable to prosecution, and each day's violation shall be a separate offense.

20. Extent of Liability for Work Performed. No person, firm or corporation holding a master's certificate shall be held liable to prosecution for work done by any of his or its employees without authorization, unless it shall appear that such work was done with his or its knowledge or consent or by his or its authorization.

21. Fees Payable to City Treasurer. All fees collected under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid in to the treasurer of the City of Greensboro.

22. Exemptions from Certificate Requirements. This ordinance shall not apply to the installation, construction, maintenance or repair of lines for the transmission of electricity from the source of supply to service switch on the premises where it is used, by electric companies selling electricity, by electric street railway companies, or by electric railroad companies or railroad companies; nor to the work of such plants or companies on the premises owned or controlled by this; nor to the work of said electric companies in installing, maintaining and repairing on the premises of customers, service connection and meters and other apparatus and appliances which remain the property of such companies after installation; nor to work in connection with the lighting of streets, alleys, private ways or private or public parks, areas or squares; nor to the work of companies incorporated for the transmission of intelligence by electricity in installing, maintaining or repairing wires, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances used in the business of such companies and necessary for or incident to such business, whether said wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances are on its own premises or otherwise.

23. Employment of Apprentices. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as forbidding the employment of learners or helpers working under the direct personal supervision of journeymen electricians, provided only one helper or apprentice be assigned to a journeyman. It shall be unlawful to assign a greater number than one helper or apprentice to any journeyman. A Class A or master electrician, if he works with his men, must stand the same examination as a Class B electrician.

24. Theatrical Wiring. Electricians employed by theatrical companies may install such temporary wiring and appliances as may be required for the purpose of the engagement of any such company, subject to the approval of the city electrical inspector or some person certified under the provisions of this ordinance.

25. Wiring by Employees of Concerns Other Than Holders of Class A Certificates. Electricians regularly employed by firms or corporations other than holders of Class "A" certificates may install such electrical wiring, conduits and appliances or make such repairs as may be required only on the premises and property of said firms or corporations; provided that said electricians hold a journeyman's certificate and have complied with all the provisions of this ordinance.

26. Ordinances in Conflict Repealed. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

27. When Ordinance Takes Effect. This ordinance shall become effective July 1, 1926, except that all persons required by the ordinance to secure certificates shall have sixteen days until after the organization of the board of examiners to secure such certificates.

28. Rules for Examinations. Examinations shall cover applicant's knowledge of the National Electrical Code, the ordinances of the City of Greensboro and practical electrical work. Applicants for certificates must receive, on examination, to qualify the following percentages:

For Class "A" Certificate, not less than eighty (80) per cent.

For Class "B" Certificate, not less than seventy (70) per cent.

29. Applications To Be on File Ten Days. All persons desiring to be examined, either for master's or journeyman's certificates, shall have their applications on file at least ten (10) days previous to the date of such examination.

30. No Re-Examination for Three Months. Any person failing to qualify in an examination shall not be entitled to re-examination until a period of three (3) months shall have elapsed.

PART III

Miscellaneous—Regulations

1. General Rules and Regulations. All electrical construction, all material and appliances used in connection with electrical work, and the operation of all electrical apparatus within the City of Greensboro shall conform to the provisions of this ordinance and amendments thereto, and to the rules and requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the installation of wiring and apparatus for electric purposes.

2. Alterations in Wiring. No alterations shall be made in the wiring of any building for light, heat, or power, nor the load carried by such wires increased, nor shall any building be wired for electric lights, motors or heating devices without a written permit therefor from the electrical inspector or permit clerk.

(To be continued)



SCARAMOUCHE



A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By RAPHAEL SABATINI

CHAPTER XI

INFERENCES

By fast driving André-Louis had reached the ground some minutes ahead of time, notwithstanding the slight delay in setting out. There he had found M. de La Tour d'Azyr already awaiting him, supported by a M. d'Ormesson, a swarthy young gentleman in the blue uniform of a captain in the Gardes du Corps.

André-Louis had been silent and preoccupied throughout that drive. He was perturbed by his last interview with Mademoiselle de Kercadiou and the rash inferences which he had drawn as to her motives.

"Decidedly," he had said, "this man must be killed."

Le Chapelier had not answered him. Almost, indeed, had the Breton shuddered at his compatriot's cold-bloodedness. He had often of late thought that this fellow Moreau was hardly human. Also he had found him incomprehensibly inconsistent. When first this spadassinicide business had been proposed to him, he had been so very lofty and disdainful. Yet, having embraced it, he went about it at times with a ghoul-like flippancy that was revolting, at times with a detachment that was more revolting still.

Their preparations were made quickly and in silence, yet without undue haste or other sign of nervousness on either side. In both men the same grim determination prevailed. The opponent must be killed; there could be no half-measures here. Stripped each of coat and waistcoat, shoeless and with shirt-sleeves rolled to the elbow, they faced each other at last, with the common resolve of paying in full the long score that stood between them. I doubt if either of them entertained a misgiving as to what must be the issue.

Beside them, and opposite each other, stood Le Chapelier and the young captain, alert and watchful.

"Allez, messieurs!"

The slender, wickedly delicate blades clashed together, and after a momentary glizade were whirling, swift and bright as lightnings, and almost as impossible to follow with the eye. The Marquis led the attack, impetuously and vigorously, and almost at once André-Louis realized that he had to deal with an opponent of a very different mettle from those successive duellists of last week, not excluding La Motte-Royau, of terrible reputation.

Here was a man whom much and constant practice had given extraordinary speed and a technique that was almost perfect. In addition, he enjoyed over André-Louis physical advantages of strength and length of reach, which rendered him altogether formidable. And he was cool, too; cool and self-contained; fearless and purposeful. Would anything shake that calm, wondered André-Louis?

He desired the punishment to be as full as he could make it. Not content to kill the

Marquis as the Marquis had killed Philippe, he desired that he should first know himself as powerless to avert that death as Philippe had been. Nothing less would content André-Louis. M. le Marquis must begin by tasting of that cup of despair. It was in the account; part of the quittance due.

As with a breaking sweep André-Louis parried the heavy lunge in which that first series of passes culminated, he actually laughed—gleefully, after the fashion of a boy at a sport he loves.

That extraordinary, ill-timed laugh made M. de La Tour d'Azyr's recovery hastier and less correctly dignified than it would otherwise have been. It startled and discomposed him, who had already been discomposed by the failure to get home with a lunge so beautifully timed and so truly delivered.

He, too, had realized that his opponent's force was above anything that he could have expected, fencing-master though he might be, and on that account he had put forth his utmost energy to make an end at once.

More than the actual parry, the laugh by which it was accompanied seemed to make of that end no more than a beginning. And yet it was the end of something. It was the end of that absolute confidence that had hitherto inspired M. de La Tour d'Azyr. He no longer looked upon the issue as a thing foregone. He realized that if he was to prevail in this encounter, he must go warily and fence as he had never fenced yet in all his life.

They settled down again; and again—on the principle this time that the soundest defence is in attack—it was the Marquis who made the game. André-Louis allowed him to do so, desired him to do so; desired him to spend himself and that magnificent speed of his against the greater speed that whole days of fencing in succession for nearly two years had given the master. With a beautiful, easy pressure of forte on foible André-Louis kept himself completely covered in that second bout, which once more culminated in a lunge.

Expecting it now, André-Louis parried it by no more than a deflecting touch. At the same moment he stepped suddenly forward, right within the other's guard, thus placing his man so completely at his mercy that, as if fascinated, the Marquis did not even attempt to recover himself.

This time André-Louis did not laugh. He just smiled into the dilating eyes of M. de La Tour d'Azyr, and made no shift to use his advantage.

"Come, come, monsieur!" he bade him sharply. "Am I to run my blade through an uncovered man?" Deliberately he fell back, whilst his shaken opponent recovered himself at last.

M. d'Ormesson released the breath which horror had for a moment caught. Le Chapelier swore softly, muttering:

"Name of a name! It is tempting Providence to play the fool in this fashion!"

André-Louis observed the ashen pallor

that now overspread the face of his opponent.

"I think you begin to realize, monsieur, what Philippe de Vilmorin must have felt that day at Gavrillac. I desired that you should first do so. Since that is accomplished, why, here's to make an end."

He went in with lightning rapidity. For a moment his point seemed to La Tour d'Azyr to be everywhere at once, and then from a low engagement in sixte, André-Louis stretched forward with swift and vigorous ease to lunge in tierce. He drove his point to transfix his opponent whom a series of calculated disengages uncovered in that line. But to his amazement and chagrin, La Tour d'Azyr parried the stroke; infinitely more to his chagrin La Tour d'Azyr parried it just too late. Had he completely parried it, all would yet have been well. But striking the blade in the last fraction of a second, the Marquis deflected the point from the line of his body, yet not so completely but that a couple of feet of that hard-driven steel tore through the muscles of his sword-arm.

To the seconds none of these details had been visible. All that they had seen had been a swift whirl of flashing blades, and then André-Louis stretched almost to the ground in an upward lunge that had pierced the Marquis's right arm just below the shoulder.

The sword fell from the suddenly relaxed grip of La Tour d'Azyr's fingers, which had been rendered powerless, and he stood now disarmed, his lip in his teeth, his face white, his chest heaving, before his opponent, who had at once recovered. With the blood-tinged tip of his sword resting on the ground, André-Louis surveyed him grimly, as we survey the prey that through our own clumsiness has escaped us at the last moment.

In the Assembly and in the newspapers this might be hailed as another victory for the Paladin of the Third Estate; only himself could know the extent and the bitterness of the failure.

M. d'Ormesson had sprung to the side of his principal.

"You are hurt!" he had cried stupidly.

"It is nothing," said La Tour d'Azyr. "A scratch." But his lip writhed, and the torn sleeve of his fine cambric shirt was full of blood.

D'Ormesson, a practical man in such matters, produced a linen kerchief, which he tore quickly into strips to improvise a bandage.

Still André-Louis continued to stand there, looking on as if bemused. He continued so until Le Chapelier touched him on the arm. Then at last he roused himself, sighed, and turned away to resume his garments, nor did he address or look again at his late opponent, but left the ground at once.

As, with Le Chapelier, he was walking slowly and in silent dejection towards the entrance of the Bois, where they had left their carriage, they were passed by the calèche conveying La Tour d'Azyr and his

second—which had originally driven almost right up to the spot of the encounter. The Marquis' wounded arm was carried in a sling improvised from his companion's sword-belt. His sky-blue coat with three collars had been buttoned over this, so that the right sleeve hung empty. Otherwise saving a certain pallor, he looked much his usual self.

And now you understand how it was that he was the first to return, and that seeing him thus returning, apparently safe and sound, the two ladies, intent upon preventing the encounter, should have assumed that their worst fears were realized.

Mme. de Plougastel attempted to call out, but her voice refused its office. She attempted to throw open the door of her own carriage; but her fingers fumbled clumsily and ineffectively with the handle. And meanwhile the calèche was slowly passing, La Tour d'Azyr's fine eyes sombrely yet intently meeting her own anguished gaze. And then she saw something else. M. d'Ormesson, leaning back again from the forward inclination of his body to join his own to his companion's salutation of the Countess, disclosed the empty right sleeve of M. de La Tour d'Azyr's blue coat. More, the near side of the coat itself turned back from the point near the throat where it was caught together by a single button, revealed the slung arm beneath in its blood-sodden cambric sleeve.

Even now she feared to jump to the obvious conclusion—feared lest perhaps the Marquis, though himself wounded, might have dealt his adversary a deadlier wound.

She found her voice at last, and at the same moment signalled to the driver of the calèche to stop.

As it was pulled to a standstill, M. d'Ormesson alighted, and so met madame in the little space between the two carriages.

"Where is M. Moreau?" was the question with which she surprised him.

"Following at his leisure, no doubt, madame," he answered, recovering.

"He is not hurt?"

"Unfortunately it is we who . . ." M. d'Ormesson was beginning, when from behind him M. de La Tour d'Azyr's voice cut in crisply:

"This interest on your part in M. Moreau, dear Countess . . ."

He broke off, observing a vague challenge in the air with which she confronted him. But indeed his sentence did not need completing.

There was a vaguely awkward pause. And then she looked at M. d'Ormesson. Her manner changed. She offered what appeared to be an explanation of her concern for M. Moreau.

"Mademoiselle de Kercadiou is with me. The poor child has fainted."

There was more, a deal more, she would have said just then, but for M. d'Ormesson's presence.

Moved by a deep solicitude for Mademoiselle de Kercadiou, de La Tour d'Azyr sprang up despite his wound.

"I am in poor case to render assistance, madame," he said, an apologetic smile on his pale face. "But . . ."

With the aid of d'Ormesson, and in spite of the latter's protestations, he got down from the calèche, which then moved on a little way, so as to leave the road clear—for another carriage that was approaching from the direction of the Bois.

And thus it happened that when a few moments later that approaching cabriolet overtook and passed the halted vehicles, André-Louis beheld a very touching scene. Standing up to obtain a better view, he saw

Aline in a half-swooning condition—she was beginning to revive by now—seated in the doorway of the carriage, supported by Mme. de Plougastel. In an attitude of deepest concern, M. de La Tour d'Azyr, his wound notwithstanding, was bending over the girl, whilst behind him stood M. d'Ormesson and madame's footman.

The Countess looked up and saw him as he was driven past. Her face lighted; almost it seemed to him she was about to greet him or to call him, wherefore, to avoid a difficulty, arising out of the presence there of his late antagonist, he anticipated her by bowing frigidly—for his mood was frigid, the more frigid by virtue of what he saw—and then resumed his seat with eyes that looked deliberately ahead.

Could anything more completely have confirmed him in his conviction that it was on M. de La Tour d'Azyr's account that Aline had come to plead with him that morning? For what his eyes had seen, of course, was a lady overcome with emotion at the sight of blood of her dear friend, and that same dear friend restoring her with assurances that his hurt was very far from mortal. Later, much later, he was to blame his own perverse stupidity. Almost is he too severe in his self-condemnation. For how else could he have interpreted the scene he beheld, his preconceptions being what they were?

That which he had already been suspecting, he now accounted proven to him. Aline had been wanting in candour on the subject of her feelings towards M. de La Tour d'Azyr. It was, he supposed, a woman's way to be secretive in such matters, and he must not blame her. Nor could he blame her in his heart for having succumbed to the singular charm of such a man as the Marquis—for not even his hostility could blind him to M. de La Tour d'Azyr's attractions. That she had succumbed was betrayed, he thought, by the weakness that had overtaken her upon seeing him wounded.

"My God!" he cried aloud. "What must she have suffered, then, if I had killed him as I intended!"

If only she had used candour with him, she could so easily have won his consent to the thing she asked. If only she had told him what now he saw, that she loved M. de La Tour d'Azyr, instead of leaving him to assume her only regard for the Marquis to be based on unworthy worldly ambition, he would at once have yielded.

He fetched a sigh, and breathed a prayer for forgiveness to the shade of Vilmorin.

"It is perhaps as well that my lunge went wide," he said.

"What do you mean?" wondered Le Chapelier.

"That is this business I must relinquish all hope of recommencing."

CHAPTER XII

THE OVERWHELMING REASON

M. de La Tour d'Azyr was seen no more in the Manège—or indeed in Paris at all—throughout all the months that the National Assembly remained in session to complete its work of providing France with a constitution. After all, though the wound to his body had been comparatively slight, the wound to such a pride as his had been all but mortal.

The rumour ran that he had emigrated. But that was only half the truth. The whole of it was that he had joined that group of noble travellers who came and went between the Tuileries and the headquarters of the émigrés at Coblenz. He became, in short, a member of the royalist

secret service that in the end was to bring down the monarchy in ruins.

As for André-Louis, his godfather's house saw him no more, as a result of his conviction that M. de Kercadiou would not relent from his written resolve never to receive him again if the duel were fought.

He threw himself into his duties at the Assembly with such zeal and effect that when—its purpose accomplished—the Constituent was dissolved in September of the following year, membership of the Legislative, whose election followed immediately, was thrust upon him.

He considered then, like many others, that the Revolution was a thing accomplished, that France had only to govern herself by the Constitution which had been given her, and that all would now be well. And so it might have been but that the Court could not bring itself to accept the altered state of things. As a result of its intrigues half Europe was arming to hurl herself upon France, and her quarrel was the quarrel of the French King with his people. That was the horror at the root of all the horrors that were to come.

Of the counter-revolutionary troubles that were everywhere being stirred up by the clergy, none were more acute than those of Brittany, and, in view of the influence it was hoped he would wield in his native province, it was proposed to André-Louis by the Commission of Twelve, in the early days of the Girondin ministry, that he should go thither to combat the unrest. He was desired to proceed peacefully, but his powers were almost absolute, as is shown by the orders he carried—orders enjoining all to render him assistance and warning those who might hinder him that they would do so at their peril.

He accepted the task, and he was one of the five plenipotentiaries despatched on the same errand in that spring of 1792. It kept him absent from Paris for four months and might have kept him longer but that at the beginning of August he was recalled. More imminent than any trouble in Brittany was the trouble brewing in Paris itself; when the political sky was blacker than it had been since '89. Paris realized that the hour was rapidly approaching which would see the climax of the long struggle between Equality and Privilege. And it was towards a city so disposed that André-Louis came speeding from the West, to find there also the climax of his own disturbed career.

Mlle. de Kercadiou, too, was in Paris in those days of early August, on a visit to her uncle's cousin and dearest friend, Mme. de Plougastel. And although nothing could now be plainer than the seething unrest that heralded the explosion to come, yet the air of gaiety, indeed of jocularly, prevailing at Court—whither madame and mademoiselle went almost daily—reassured them. M. de Plougastel had come and gone again, back to Coblenz on that secret business that kept him now almost constantly absent from his wife. But whilst with her he had positively assured her that all measures were taken, and that an insurrection was a thing to be welcomed, because it could have one only conclusion, the final crushing of the Revolution in the courtyard of the Tuileries. That, he added, was why the King remained in Paris. But for his confidence in that he would put himself in the centre of his Swiss and his knights of the dagger, and quit the capital. They would hack a way out for him easily if his departure were opposed. But not even that would be necessary.

Yet in those early days of August, after her husband's departure the effect of his

inspiring words was gradually dissipated by the march of events under madame's own eyes. And finally on the afternoon of the ninth, there arrived at the Hôtel Plougastel a messenger from Meudon bearing a note from M. de Kercadiou in which he urgently bade mademoiselle join him there at once, and advised her hostess to accompany her.

You may have realized that M. de Kercadiou was of those who make friends with men of all classes. His ancient lineage placed him on terms of equality with members of the noblesse; his simple manners—something between the rustic and the bourgeois—and his natural affability placed him on equally good terms with those who by birth were his inferiors. In Meudon he was known and esteemed of all the simple folk, and it was Rougane, the friendly mayor, who, informed on the 9th of August of the storm that was brewing for the morrow, and knowing of mademoiselle's absence in Paris, had warningly advised him to withdraw her from what in the next four-and-twenty hours might be a zone of danger for all persons of quality, particularly those suspected of connections with the Court party.

Now there was no doubt whatever of Mme. de Plougastel's connection with the Court. It was not even to be doubted—indeed, measure of proof of it was to be forthcoming—that those vigilant and ubiquitous secret societies that watched over the cradle of the young revolution were fully informed of the frequent journeyings of M. de Plougastel to Coblenz, and entertained no illusions on the score of the reason for them. Given, then, a defeat of the Court party in the struggle that was preparing, the position in Paris of Mme. de Plougastel could not be other than fraught with danger, and that danger would be shared by any guest of birth at her hôtel.

M. de Kercadiou's affection for both those women quickened the fears aroused in him by Rougane's warning. Hence that hastily dispatched note, desiring his niece and imploring his friend to come at once to Meudon.

The friendly mayor carried his complaisance a step farther, and dispatched the letter to Paris by the hands of his own son, an intelligent lad of nineteen. It was late in the afternoon of that perfect August day when young Rougane presented himself at the Hôtel Plougastel.

He was graciously received by Mme. de Plougastel in the salon, whose splendours, when combined with the great air of the lady herself, overwhelmed the lad's simple, unsophisticated soul. Madame made up her mind at once. M. de Kercadiou's urgent message no more than confirmed her own fears and inclinations. She decided upon instant departure.

"Bien, madame," said the youth. "Then I have the honour to take my leave."

But she would not let him go. First to the kitchen to refresh himself, whilst she and mademoiselle made ready, and then

a seat for him in her carriage as far as Meudon. She could not suffer him to return on foot as he had come.

Though in all the circumstances it was no more than his due, yet the kindness that in such a moment of agitation could take thought for another was presently to be rewarded. Had she done less than this, she would have known—if nothing worse—at least some hours of anguish even greater than those that were already in store for her.

It wanted, perhaps, a half-hour to sunset when they set out in her carriage with intent to leave Paris by the Porte Saint-Martin. They travelled with a single footman behind. Rougane—terrifying condescension—was given a seat inside the carriage with the ladies, and proceeded to fall in love with Mlle. de Kercadiou, whom he accounted the most beautiful being he had ever seen, yet who talked to him simply and unaffectedly as with an equal.



LONG SMOULDERING FIRES OF HATRED FED BY POVERTY AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY FLARE AT LAST INTO MOB VIOLENCE. D'AZYR, PROUD ARISTOCRAT, PROSTRATE BEFORE THE RISING DEMOCRACY.

Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn.

The thing went to his head a little, and disturbed certain republican notions which he had hitherto conceived himself to have thoroughly digested.

The carriage drew up at the barrier, checked there by a picket of the National Guard posted before the iron gates.

The sergeant in command strode to the door of the vehicle. The Countess put her head from the window.

"The barrier is closed, madame," she was curtly informed.

"Closed!" she echoed. The thing was incredible. "But . . . but do you mean that we cannot pass?"

"Not unless you have a permit, madame." The sergeant leaned nonchalantly on his pike. "The orders are that no one is to leave or enter without proper papers."

"Whose orders?"

"Orders of the Commune of Paris."

"But I must go into the country this evening," Madame's voice was almost petulant. "I am expected."

"In that case let madame procure a permit."

"Where is it to be procured?"

"At the Hôtel de Ville or at the headquarters of madame's section."

She considered a moment. "To the section, then. Be so good as to tell my coachman to drive to the Bondy Section."

He saluted her and stepped back. "Section Bondy, Rue des Morts," he bade the driver.

Madame sank into her seat again, in a state of agitation fully shared by mademoiselle. Rougane set himself to pacify and reassure them. The section would put the matter in order. They would most certainly be accorded a permit. What possible reason could there be for refusing them? A mere formality, after all!

His assurance uplifted them merely to prepare them for a still more profound dejection when presently they met with a flat refusal from the president of the section who received the Countess.

"Your name, madame?" he had asked brusquely. A rude fellow of the most advanced republican type, he had not even risen out of deference to the ladies when they entered. He was there, he would have told you, to perform the duties of his office, not to give dancing-lessons.

"Plougastel," he repeated after her, without title, as if it had been the name of a butcher or baker. He took down a heavy volume from a shelf on his right, opened it and turned the pages. It was a sort of directory of his section. Presently he found what he sought. "Comte de Plougastel, Hôtel Plougastel, Rue du Paradis. Is that it?"

"That is correct, monsieur," she answered, with what civility she could muster before the fellow's affronting rudeness.

There was a long moment of silence, during which he studied certain pencilled entries against the name. The sections had been working in the last few weeks much more systematically than was generally suspected.

"Your husband is with you, madame?" he asked curtly, his eyes still concerning that page.

"M. le Comte is not with me," she answered, stressing the title.

"Not with you?" He looked up suddenly, and directed upon her a glance in which suspicion seemed to blend with derision. "Where is he?"

"He is not in Paris, monsieur."

"Ah! Is he at Coblenz, do you think?" Madame felt herself turning cold. There was something ominous in all this. To what end had the sections informed themselves so thoroughly of the comings and goings of their inhabitants? What was preparing? She had a sense of being trapped, of being taken in a net that had been cast unseen.

"I do not know, monsieur," she said, her voice unsteady.

"Of course not." He seemed to sneer. "No matter. And you wish to leave Paris also? Where do you desire to go?"

"To Meudon."

"Your business there?"

The blood leapt to her face. His insolence was unbearable to a woman who in all her life had never known anything but the utmost deference from inferiors and equals alike. Nevertheless, realizing that she was face to face with forces entirely

new, she controlled herself, stifled her resentment, and answered steadily.

"I wish to conduct this lady, Mlle. de Kercadiou, back to her uncle who resides there."

"Is that all? Another day will do for that, madame. The matter is not pressing."

"Pardon, monsieur, to us the matter is very pressing."

"You have not convinced me of it, and the barriers are closed to all who cannot prove the most urgent and satisfactory reasons for wishing to pass. You will wait, madame, until the restriction is removed. Good-evening."

"But, monsieur . . ."

"Good-evening, madame," he repeated significantly, a dismissal more contemptuous and despotic than any royal "You have leave to go."

Madame went out with Aline. Both were quivering with the anger that prudence had urged them to suppress. They climbed into the coach again, desiring to be driven home.

Rougane's astonishment turned into dismay when they told him what had taken place. "Why not try the Hôtel de Ville, madame?" he suggested.

"After that? It would be useless. We must resign ourselves to remaining in Paris until the barriers are opened again."

"Perhaps it will not matter to us either way by then, madame," said Aline.

"Aline!" she exclaimed in horror.

"Mademoiselle!" cried Rougane on the same note. And then, because he perceived that people detained in this fashion must be in some danger not yet discernible, but on that account more dreadful, he set his wits to work. As they were approaching the Hôtel Plougastel once more, he announced that he had solved the problem.

"A passport from without would do equally well," he announced. "Listen, now, and trust to me. I will go back to Meudon at once. My father shall give me two permits—one for myself alone, and another for three persons—from Meudon to Paris and back to Meudon. I reënter Paris with my own permit, which I then proceed to destroy, and we leave together, we three, on the strength of the other one, representing ourselves as having come from Meudon in the course of the day. It is quite simple, after all. If I go at once, I shall be back to-night."

"But how will you leave?" asked Aline.

"I? Pooh! As to that, have no anxiety. My father is Mayor of Meudon. There are plenty who know him. I will go to the Hôtel de Ville, and tell them what is, after all, true—that I am caught in Paris by the closing of the barriers, and that my father is expecting me home this evening. They will pass me through. It is quite simple."

His confidence uplifted them again. The thing seemed as easy as he represented it.

"Then let your passport be for four, my friend," madame begged him. "There is Jacques," she explained, indicating the footman who had just assisted them to alight.

Rougane departed confident of soon returning, leaving them to await him with the same confidence. But the hours succeeded one another, the night closed in, bedtime came, and still there was no sign of his return.

They waited until midnight, each pretending for the other's sake to a confidence fully sustained, each invaded by vague premonitions of evil, yet beguiling the time by playing tric-trac in the great salon, as if they had not a single anxious thought between them.

At last on the stroke of midnight, madame sighed and rose.

"It will be for to-morrow morning," she said, not believing it.

"Of course," Aline agreed. "It would really have been impossible for him to have returned to-night. And it will be much better to travel to-morrow. The journey at so late an hour would tire you so much, dear madame."

Thus they made pretence.

Early in the morning they were awakened by a din of bells—the tocsins of the sections ringing the alarm. To their startled ears came later the rolling of drums, and at one time they heard the sounds of a multitude on the march. Paris was rising. Later still came the rattle of small-arms in the distance and the deeper boom of cannon. Battle was joined between the men of the sections and the men of the Court. The people in arms had attacked the Tuileries. Wildest rumours flew in all directions, and some of them found their way through the servants to the Hôtel Plougastel, of that terrible fight for the palace which was to end in the purposeless massacre of all those whom the invertebrate monarch abandoned there, whilst placing himself and his family under the protection of the Assembly. Purposeless to the end, ever adopting the course pointed out to him by evil counsellors, he prepared for resistance only until the need for resistance really arose, whereupon he ordered a surrender which left those who had stood by him to the last at the mercy of a frenzied mob.

And while this was happening in the Tuileries, the two women at the Hôtel Plougastel still waited for the return of Rougane, though now with ever-lessening hope. And Rougane did not return. The affair did not appear so simple to the father as to the son. Rougane the elder was rightly afraid to lend himself to such a piece of deception.

He went with his son to inform M. de Kercadiou of what had happened, and told him frankly of the thing his son suggested, but which he dared not do.

M. de Kercadiou sought to move him by intercessions and even by the offer of bribes. But Rougane remained firm.

"Monsieur," he said, "if it were discovered against me, as it inevitably would be, I should hang for it. Apart from that, and in spite of my anxiety to do all in my power to serve you, it would be a breach of trust such as I could not contemplate. You must not ask me, monsieur."

"But what do you conceive is going to happen?" asked the half-demented gentleman.

"It is war," said Rougane, who was well informed, as we have seen. "War between the people and the Court. I am desolated that my warning should have come too late. But, when all is said, I do not think that you need really alarm yourself. War will not be made on women."

M. de Kercadiou clung for comfort to that assurance after the mayor and his son had departed. But at the back of his mind there remained the knowledge of the traffic in which M. de Plougastel was engaged. What if the revolutionaries were equally well informed? And most probably they were. The women-folk of political offenders had been known aforetime to suffer for the sins of their men. Anything was possible in a popular upheaval, and Aline would be exposed jointly with Mme. de Plougastel.

Late that night, as he sat gloomily in his brother's library, the pipe in which he had sought solace extinguished between his fingers, there came a sharp knocking at the door.

To the old seneschal of Gavrillac who went to open there stood revealed upon the threshold a slim young man in a dark olive surcoat, the skirts of which reached down to his calves. He wore boots, buckskins, and a small-sword, and round his waist there was a tri-colour sash, in his hat a tri-colour cockade, which gave him an official look extremely sinister to the eyes of that old retainer of feudalism, who shared to the full his master's present fears.

"Monsieur desires?" he asked, between respect and mistrust.

And then a crisp voice startled him.

"Why, Benoît! Name of a name! Have you completely forgotten me?"

With a shaking hand the old man raised the lantern he carried so as to throw its light more fully upon that lean, wide-mouthed countenance.

"M. André!" he cried. "M. André!" And then he looked at the sash and the cockade, and hesitated, apparently at a loss.

But André-Louis stepped past him into the wide vestibule, with its tessellated floor of black-and-white marble.

"If my godfather has not yet retired, take me to him. If he has retired, take me to him all the same."

"Oh, but certainly, M. André—and I am sure he will be ravished to see you. No, he has not yet retired. This way, M. André; this way, if you please."

The returning André-Louis, reaching Meudon a half-hour ago, had gone straight to the mayor for some definite news of what might be happening in Paris that should either confirm or dispel the ominous rumours that he had met in ever-increasing volume as he approached the capital. Rougane informed him that insurrection was imminent, that already the sections had possessed themselves of the barriers, and that it was impossible for any person not fully accredited to enter or leave the city.

André-Louis bowed his head, his thoughts of the gravest. He had for some time perceived the danger of this second revolution from within the first, which might destroy everything that had been done, and give the reins of power to a villainous faction that would plunge the country into anarchy. The thing he had feared was more than ever on the point of taking place. He would go on at once, that very night, and see for himself what was happening.

And then, as he was leaving, he turned again to Rougane to ask if M. de Kercadiou was still at Meudon.

"You know him, monsieur?"

"He is my godfather."

"Your godfather! And you a representative! Why, then, you may be the very man he needs." And Rougane told him of his son's errand into Paris that afternoon and its result.

No more was required. That two years ago his godfather should upon certain terms have refused him his house weighed for nothing at the moment. He left his travelling carriage at the little inn and went straight to M. de Kercadiou.

And M. de Kercadiou, startled in such an hour by this sudden apparition, of one against whom he nursed a bitter grievance, greeted him in terms almost identical with those in which in that same room he had greeted him on a similar occasion once before.

"What do you want here, sir?"

"To serve you if possible, my godfather," was the disarming answer.

But it did not disarm M. de Kercadiou. "You have stayed away so long that I hoped you would not again disturb me."

"I should not have ventured to disobey you now were it not for the hope that I can be of service. I have seen Rougane, the mayor . . ."

"What's that you say about not venturing to disobey?"

"You forbade me your house, monsieur."

M. de Kercadiou stared at him helplessly.

"And is that why you have not come near me in all this time?"

"Of course. Why else?"

M. de Kercadiou continued to stare. Then he swore under his breath. It disconcerted him to have to deal with a man who insisted upon taking him so literally. He had expected that André-Louis would have come contritely to admit his fault and beg to be taken back into favour. He said so.

"But how could I hope that you meant less than you said, monsieur? You were so very definite in your declaration. What expressions of contrition could have served me without a purpose of amendment? And I had no notion of amending. We may yet be thankful for that."

"Thankful?"

"I am a representative. I have certain powers. I am very opportunely returning to Paris. Can I serve you where Rougane cannot? The need, monsieur, would appear to be very urgent if the half of what I suspect is true. Aline should be placed in safety at once."

M. de Kercadiou surrendered unconditionally. He came over and took André-Louis' hand.

"My boy," he said, and he was visibly moved, "there is in you a certain nobility that is not to be denied. If I seemed harsh with you, then, it was because I was fighting against your evil proclivities. I desired to keep you out of the evil path of politics that have brought this unfortunate country into so terrible a pass. The enemy on the frontier; civil war about to flame out at home. That is what you revolutionaries have done."

André-Louis did not argue. He passed on.

"About Aline?" he asked. And himself answered his own question: "She is in Paris, and she must be brought out of it at once, before the place becomes a shambles, as well it may once the passions that have been brewing all these months are let loose. Young Rougane's plan is good. At least, I cannot think of a better one."

"But Rougane the elder will not hear of it."

"You mean he will not do it on his own responsibility. But he has consented to do it on mine. I have left him a note over my signature to the effect that a safe-conduct for Mlle. de Kercadiou to go to Paris and return is issued by him in compliance with orders from me. The powers I carry and of which I have satisfied him are his sufficient justification for obeying me in this. I have left him that note on the understanding that he is to use it only in an extreme case, for his own protection. In exchange he has given me this safe-conduct."

"You already have it!"

M. de Kercadiou took the sheet of paper that André-Louis held out. His hand shook. He approached it to the cluster of candles burning on the console and screwed up his short-sighted eyes to read.

"If you send that to Paris by young Rougane in the morning," said André-Louis, "Aline should be here by noon. Nothing, of course, could be done to-night without provoking suspicion. The hour is too late. And now, monsieur my godfather, you know exactly why I intrude in violation of your

commands. If there is any other way in which I can serve you, you have but to name it whilst I am here."

"But there is, André. Did not Rougane tell you that there were others . . .?"

"He mentioned Mme. de Plougastel and her servant."

"Then why . . .?" M. de Kercadiou broke off, looking his question.

Very solemnly André-Louis shook his head.

"That is impossible," he said.

M. de Kercadiou's mouth fell open in astonishment. "Impossible!" he repeated. "But why?"

"Monsieur, I can do what I am doing for Aline without offending my conscience. Besides, for Aline I would offend my conscience and do it. But Mme. de Plougastel is in very different case. Neither Aline nor any of hers have been concerned in counter-revolutionary work, which is the true source of the calamity that now threatens to overtake us. I can procure her removal from Paris without self-reproach, convinced that I am doing nothing that any one could censure, or that might become the subject of enquiries. But Mme. de Plougastel is the wife of M. le Comte de Plougastel, whom all the world knows to be an agent between the Court and the émigrés."

"That is no fault of hers," cried M. de Kercadiou through his consternation.

"Agreed. But she may be called upon at any moment to establish the fact that she is not a party to these manoeuvres. It is known that she was in Paris to-day. Should she be sought to-morrow and should it be found that she has gone, enquiries will certainly be made, from which it must result that I have betrayed my trust, and abused my powers to serve personal ends. I hope, monsieur, that you will understand that the risk is too great to be run for the sake of a stranger."

"A stranger?" said the Seigneur reproachfully.

"Practically a stranger to me," said André-Louis.

"But she is not a stranger to me, André. She is my cousin and very dear and valued friend. And, mon Dieu, what you say but increases the urgency of getting her out of Paris. She must be rescued, André, at all costs—she must be rescued! Why, her case is infinitely more urgent than Aline's!"

He stood a suppliant before his godson, very different now from the stern man who had greeted him on his arrival. His face was pale, his hands shook, and there were beads of perspiration on his brow.

"Monsieur my godfather, I would do anything in reason. But I cannot do this. To rescue her might mean ruin for Aline and yourself as well as for me."

"We must take the risk."

"You have a right to speak for yourself, of course."

"Oh, and for you, believe me, André, for you!" He came close to the young man. "André, I implore you to take my word for that, and to obtain this permit for Mme. de Plougastel."

André looked at him mystified. "This is fantastic," he said. "I have grateful memories of the lady's interest in me for a few days once when I was a child, and again more recently in Paris when she sought to convert me to what she accounts the true political religion. But I do not risk my neck for her—no, nor yours, nor Aline's."

"Ah! But, André . . ."

"That is my last word, monsieur. It is growing late, and I desire to sleep in Paris."

"No, no! Wait!" The Lord of Gavrilac

was displaying signs of unspeakable distress. "André, you must!"

There was in this insistence and, still more, in the frenzied manner of it, something so unreasonable that André could not fail to assume that some dark and mysterious motive lay behind it.

"I must?" he echoed. "Why must I? Your reasons, monsieur?"

"André, my reasons are overwhelming."

"Pray allow me to be the judge of that." André-Louis' manner was almost peremptory.

The demand seemed to reduce M. de Kercadiou to despair. He paced the room, his hands tight-clasped behind him, his brow wrinkled. At last he came to stand before his godson.

"Can't you take my word for it that these reasons exist?" he cried in anguish.

"In such a matter as this—a matter that may involve my neck? Oh, monsieur, is that reasonable?"

"I violate my word of honour, my oath, if I tell you," M. de Kercadiou turned away, wringing his hands, his condition visibly piteous; then turned again to André. "But in this extremity, in this desperate extremity, and since you so ungenerously insist, I shall have to tell you. God help me, I have no choice. She will realize that when she knows. André, my boy . . ." He paused again, a man afraid. He set a hand on his godson's shoulder, and to his increasing amazement André-Louis perceived that over those pale, short-sighted eyes there was a film of tears. "Mme. de Plougastel is your mother."

Followed, for a long moment, utter silence. This thing that he was told was not immediately understood. When understanding came at last André-Louis' first impulse was to cry out. But he possessed himself, and played the Stoic. He must ever be playing something. That was in his nature. And he was true to his nature even in this supreme moment. He continued silent until, obeying that queer historic instinct, he could trust himself to speak without emotion.

"I see," he said, at last, quite coolly.

His mind was sweeping back over the past. Swiftly he reviewed his memories of Mme. de Plougastel, her singular if sporadic interest in him, the curious blend of affection and wistfulness which her manner towards him had always presented, and at last he understood so much that hitherto had intrigued him.

"I see," he said again; and added now, "Of course, any but a fool would have guessed it long ago."

It was M. de Kercadiou who cried out, M. de Kercadiou who recoiled as from a blow.

"My God, André, of what are you made? You can take such an announcement in this fashion?"

"And how would you have me take it? Should it surprise me to discover that I had a mother? After all, a mother is an indispensable necessity to getting one's self born."

He sat down abruptly, to conceal the too-revealing fact that his limbs were shaking. He pulled a handkerchief from his pocket to mop his brow, which had grown damp. And then, quite suddenly, he found himself weeping.

At the sight of those tears streaming silently down that face that had turned so pale, M. de Kercadiou came quickly across to him. He sat down beside him and threw an arm affectionately over his shoulder.

"André, my poor lad," he murmured. "I . . . I was fool enough to think you had no heart. You deceived me with your infernal pretence, and now I see . . . I see . . ." He

was not sure what it was that he saw, or else he hesitated to express it.

"It is nothing, monsieur. I am tired out, and . . . and I have a cold in the head." And then, finding the part beyond his power, he abruptly threw it up, utterly abandoned all pretence. "Why . . . why has there been all this mystery?" he asked. "Was it intended that I should never know?"

"It was, André. It . . . it had to be, for prudence' sake."

"But why? Complete your confidence, sir. Surely you cannot leave it there. Having told me so much, you must tell me all."

"The reason, my boy, is that you were born some three years after your mother's marriage with M. de Plougastel, some eighteen months after M. de Plougastel had been away with the army, and some four months before his return to his wife. It is a matter that M. de Plougastel has never suspected, and for gravest family reasons must never suspect. That is why the utmost secrecy has been preserved. That is why none was ever allowed to know. Your mother came betimes into Brittany, and under an assumed name spent some months in the village of Moreau. It was while she was there that you were born."

André-Louis turned it over in his mind. He had dried his tears. And sat now rigid and collected.

"When you say that none was ever allowed to know, you are telling me, of course, that you, monsieur . . ."

"Oh, mon Dieu, no!" The denial came in a violent outburst. M. de Kercadiou sprang to his feet propelled from André's side by the violence of his emotions. It was as if the very suggestion filled him with horror. "I was the only other one who knew. But it is not as you think, André. You cannot imagine that I should lie to you, that I should deny you if you were my son?"

"If you say that I am not, monsieur, that is sufficient."

"You are not. I was Thérèse's cousin and also, as she well knew, her truest friend. She knew that she could trust me; and it was to me she came for help in her extremity. Once, years before, I would have married her. But, of course, I am not the sort of man a woman could love. She trusted, however, to my love for her, and I have kept her trust."

"Then, who was my father?"

"I don't know. She never told me. It was her secret, and I did not pry. It is not in my nature, André."

André-Louis got up, and stood silently facing M. de Kercadiou.

"You believe me, André?"

"Naturally, monsieur; and I am sorry, I am sorry that I am not your son."

M. de Kercadiou gripped his godson's hand convulsively, and held it a moment with no word spoken. Then as they fell away from each other again:

"And now, what will you do, André?" he asked. "Now that you know?"

André-Louis stood awhile considering, then broke into laughter. The situation had his humours. He explained them.

"What difference should the knowledge make? Is filial piety to be called into existence by the mere announcement of relationship? Am I to risk my neck through lack of circumspection on behalf of a mother so very circumspect that she had no intention of ever revealing herself? The discovery rests upon the merest chance, upon a fall of the dice of Fate. Is that to weigh with me?"

"The decision is with you, André."

"Nay, it is beyond me. Decide it who can, I cannot."

"You mean that you refuse even now?"

"I mean that I consent. Since I cannot decide what it is that I should do, it only remains for me to do what a son should. It is grotesque; but all life is grotesque."

"You will never, never regret it."

"I hope not," said André. "Yet I think it very likely that I shall. And now I had better see Rougane again at once, and obtain from him the other two permits required. Then perhaps it will be best that I take them to Paris myself, in the morning. If you will give me a bed, monsieur, I shall be grateful. I . . . I confess that I am hardly in case to do more to-night."

CHAPTER XIII SANCTUARY

Into the late afternoon of that endless day of horror with its perpetual alarms, its volleying musketry, rolling drums, and distant muttering of angry multitudes, Mme. de Plougastel and Aline sat waiting in that handsome house in the Rue du Paradis. It was no longer for Rougane they waited. They realized that, be the reason what it might—and by now many reasons must no doubt exist—this friendly messenger would not return. They waited without knowing for what. They waited for whatever might betide.

At one time early in the afternoon the roar of battle approached them, racing swiftly in their direction, swelling each moment in volume and in horror. It was the frenzied clamour of a multitude drunk with blood and bent on destruction. Near at hand that fierce wave of humanity checked in its turbulent progress. Followed blows of pikes upon a door and imperious calls to open, and thereafter came the rending of timbers, the shivering of glass, screams of terror blending with screams of rage, and, running through these shrill sounds, the deeper diapason of bestial laughter.

It was a hunt of two wretched Swiss guardsmen seeking blindly to escape. And they were run to earth in a house in the neighbourhood, and there cruelly done to death by that demoniac mob. The thing accomplished, the hunters, male and female, forming into a battalion, came swinging down the Rue du Paradis, chanting the song of Marseilles—a song new to Paris in those days:

Allons, enfants de la patrie!
Le jour de gloire est arrivé.
Contre nous de la tyrannie
L'étendard sanglant est levé.

Nearer it came, raucously bawled by some hundreds of voices, a dread sound that had come so suddenly to displace at least temporarily the merry, trivial air of the "Caira!" which hitherto had been the revolutionary carillon.

Instinctively Mme. de Plougastel and Aline clung to each other. They had heard the sound of the ravishing of that other house in the neighbourhood, without knowledge of the reason. What if now it should be the turn of the Hôtel Plougastel! There was no real cause to fear it, save that amid a turmoil imperfectly understood and therefore the more awe-inspiring, the worst must be feared always.

The dreadful song so dreadfully sung, and the thunder of heavily shod feet upon the roughly paved street, passed on and receded. They breathed again, almost as if a miracle had saved them, to yield to fresh alarm an instant later, when madame's young footman, Jacques, the most trusted of her servants, burst into their presence unceremoniously with a scared face, bringing the announcement that a man who had

just climbed over the garden wall professed himself a friend of madame's, and desired to be brought immediately to her presence.

"But he looks like a sanseculotte, madame," the staunch fellow warned her. Her thought and hopes leapt at once to Rougane.

"Bring him in," she commanded breathlessly.

Jacques went out, to return presently accompanied by a tall man in a long, shabby, and very ample overcoat and a wide-brimmed hat that was turned down all round, and adorned by an enormous tricolour cockade. This hat he removed as he entered.

Jacques, standing behind him, perceived that his hair, although now in some disorder, bore signs of having been carefully dressed. It was clubbed, and it carried some lingering vestiges of powder. The young footman wondered what it was in the man's face, which was turned from him, that should cause his mistress to cry out and recoil. Then he found himself dismissed abruptly by a gesture.

The newcomer advanced to the middle of the salon, moving like a man exhausted and breathing hard. There he leaned against a table, across which he confronted Mme. de Plougastel. And she stood regarding him, a strange horror in her eyes.

In the background, on a settle at the salon's far end, sat Aline staring in bewilderment and some fear at a face which, if unrecognizable through the mask of blood and dust that smeared it, was yet familiar. And then the man spoke, and instantly she knew the voice of that of the Marquis de La Tour d'Azyr.

"My dear friend," he was saying, "forgive me if I startled you. Forgive me if I thrust myself in here without leave, at such a time, in such a manner. But . . . you see how it is with me. I am a fugitive. In the course of my distracted flight, not knowing which way to turn for safety, I thought of you. I told myself that if I could but safely reach your house, I might find sanctuary."

"You are in danger?"

"In danger?" Almost he seemed silently to laugh at the unnecessary question. "If I were to show myself openly in the streets just now, I might with luck contrive to live for five minutes! My friend, it has been a massacre. Some few of us escaped from the Tuileries at the end, to be hunted to death in the streets. I doubt if by this time a single Swiss survives. They had the worst of it, poor devils. And as for us—my God! they hate us more than they hate the Swiss. Hence this filthy disguise."

He peeled off the shaggy greatcoat, and casting it from him stepped forth in the black satin that had been the general livery of the hundred knights of the dagger who had rallied in the Tuileries that morning to the defence of their king.

His coat was rent across the back, his neckcloth and the ruffles at his wrists were torn and bloodstained; with his smeared face and disordered headdress he was terrible to behold. Yet he contrived to carry himself with his habitual easy assurance, remembered to kiss the trembling hand which Mme. de Plougastel extended to him in welcome.

"You did well to come to me, Gervais," she said. "Yes, here is sanctuary for the present. You will be quite safe, at least for as long as we are safe. My servants are entirely trustworthy. Sit down and tell me all."

He obeyed her, collapsing almost into the armchair which she thrust forward, a man exhausted, whether by physical exertion or by nerve-strain, or both. He drew a

handkerchief from his pocket and wiped some of the blood and dirt from his face.

"It is soon told." His tone was bitter with the bitterness of despair. "This, my dear, is the end of us. Plougastel is lucky in being across the frontier at such a time. Had I not been fool enough to trust those who to-day have proved themselves utterly unworthy of trust, that is where I should be myself. My remaining in Paris is the crowning folly of a life full of follies and mistakes. That I should come to you in my hour of most urgent need adds point to it." He laughed in his bitterness.

Madame moistened her dry lips. "And . . . and now?" she asked him.

"It only remains to get away as soon as may be, if it is still possible. Here in France there is no longer any room for us—at least, not above ground. To-day has proved it." And then he looked up at her, standing there beside him so pale and timid, and he smiled. He patted the fine hand that rested upon the arm of his chair. "My dear Thérèse, unless you carry charity to the length of giving me to drink, you will see me perish of thirst under your eyes before ever the canaille has a chance to finish me."

She started. "I should have thought of it!" she cried in self-reproach, and she turned quickly. "Aline," she begged, "tell Jacques to bring . . ."

"Aline!" he echoed, interrupting, and swinging round in his turn. Then, as Aline rose into view, detaching from her back-ground, and he at last perceived her, he heaved himself abruptly to his weary legs again, and stood there stiffly bowing to her across the space of gleaming floor. "Mademoiselle, I had not suspected your presence," he said, and he seemed extraordinarily ill-at-ease, a man startled, as if caught in an illicit act.

"I perceived it, monsieur," she answered, as she advanced to do madame's commission. She paused before him. "From my heart, monsieur, I grieve that we should meet again in circumstances so very painful."

Not since the day of his duel with André-Louis—the day which had seen the death and burial of his last hope of winning her—had they stood face to face.

He checked as if on the point of answering her. His glance strayed to Mme. de Plougastel, and, oddly reticent for one who could be very glib, he bowed in silence.

"But sit, monsieur, I beg. You are fatigued."

"You are gracious to observe it. With your permission, then." And he resumed his seat. She continued on her way to the door and passed out upon her errand.

When presently she returned they had almost unaccountably changed places. It was Mme. de Plougastel who was seated in that armchair of brocade and gilt, and M. de La Tour d'Azyr who, despite his lassitude, was leaning over the back of it talking earnestly, seeming by his attitude to plead with her. On Aline's entrance he broke off instantly and moved away, so that she was left with a sense of having intruded. Further she observed that the Countess was in tears.

Following her came presently the diligent Jacques, bearing a tray laden with food and wine. Madame poured for her guest, and he drank a long draught of the Burgundy, then begged, holding forth his grimy hands, that he might mend his appearance before sitting down to eat.

He was led away and valeted by Jacques, and when he returned he had removed from his person the last vestige of the rough handling he had received. He looked almost his normal self, the disorder in his

attire repaired, calm and dignified and courtly in his bearing, but very pale and haggard of face, seeming suddenly to have increased in years, to have reached in appearance the age that was in fact his own.

As he ate and drank—and this with appetite, for as he told them he had not tasted food since early morning—he entered into the details of the dreadful events of the day, and gave them the particulars of his own escape from the Tuileries when all was seen to be lost and when the Swiss, having burnt their last cartridge, were submitting to wholesale massacre at the hands of the indescribably furious mob.

"Oh, it was all most ill done," he ended critically. "We were timid when we should have been resolute, and resolute at last when it was too late. That is the history of our side from the beginning of this accursed struggle. We have lacked proper leadership throughout, and now—as I have said already—there is an end to us. It but remains to escape, as soon as we can discover how the thing is to be accomplished."

Madame told him of the hopes that she had centred upon Rougane.

It lifted him out of his gloom. He was disposed to be optimistic.

"You are wrong to have abandoned that hope," he assured her. "If this mayor is so well disposed, he certainly can do as his son promised. But last night it would have been too late for him to have reached you, and to-day, assuming that he had come to Paris, almost impossible for him to win across the streets from the other side. It is most likely that he will yet come. I pray that he may; for the knowledge that you and Mlle. de Kercadiou are out of this would comfort me above all."

"We should take you with us," said madame.

"Ah! But how?"

"Young Rougane was to bring me permits for three persons—Aline, myself, and my footman, Jacques. You would take the place of Jacques."

"Faith, to get out of Paris, madame, there is no man whose place I would not take." And he laughed.

Their spirits rose with his and their flagging hopes revived. But as dusk descended again upon the city, without any sign of the deliverer they awaited, those hopes began to ebb once more.

M. de La Tour d'Azyr at last pleaded weariness, and begged to be permitted to withdraw that he might endeavour to take some rest against whatever might have to be faced in the immediate future. When he had gone, madame persuaded Aline to go and lie down.

"I will call you, my dear, the moment he arrives," she said, bravely maintaining that pretence of a confidence that had by now entirely evaporated.

Aline kissed her affectionately, and departed, outwardly so calm and unperturbed as to leave the Countess wondering whether she realized the peril by which they were surrounded, a peril infinitely increased by the presence in that house of a man so widely known and detested as M. de La Tour d'Azyr, a man who was probably being sought for by his enemies at this moment.

Left alone, madame lay down on a couch in the salon itself, to be ready for any emergency. It was a hot summer night, and the glass doors opening upon the luxuriant garden stood wide to admit the air. On that air came intermittently from the distance sounds of the continuing horrible activities of the populace, the aftermath of that bloody day.

Mme. de Plougastel lay there, listening

to those sounds for upwards of an hour, thanking Heaven that for the present at least the disturbances were distant, dreading lest at any moment they should occur nearer at hand, lest this Bondy section in which her hôtel was situated should become the scene of horrors similar to those whose echoes reached her ears from other sections away to the south and west.

The couch occupied by the Countess lay in shadow; for all the lights in that long salon had been extinguished with the exception of a cluster of candles in a massive silver candlebranch placed on a round marquetry table in the middle of the room—an island of light in the surrounding gloom.

The timepiece on the overmantel chimed melodiously the hour of ten, and then, startling in the suddenness with which it broke the immediate silence, another sound vibrated through the house, and brought madame to her feet, in a breathless mingling of hope and dread. Some one was knocking sharply on the door below. Followed moments of agonized suspense, culminating in the abrupt invasion of the room by the footman Jacques. He looked round, not seeing his mistress at first.

"Madame! Madame!" he panted, out of breath.

"What is it, Jacques!" Her voice was steady now that the need for self-control seemed thrust upon her. She advanced from the shadows into that island of light about the table.

"There is a man below. He is asking . . . he is demanding to see you at once."

"A man?" she questioned.

"He . . . he seems to be an official; at least he wears the sash of office. And he refuses to give any name; he says that his name would convey nothing to you. He insists that he must see you in person and at once."

"An official?" said madame.

"An official," Jacques repeated. "I would not have admitted him, but that he demanded it in the name of the Nation. Madame, it is for you to say what shall be done. Robert is with me. If you wish it . . . whatever it may be . . ."

"My good Jacques, no, no." She was perfectly composed. "If this man intended evil, surely he would not come alone. Conduct him to me, and then beg Mlle. de Kercadiou to join me if she is awake."

Jacques departed, himself partly reassured. Madame seated herself in the armchair by the table well within the light. She smoothed her dress with a mechanical hand. If, as it would seem, her hopes had been futile, so had her momentary fears. A man on any but an errand of peace would have brought some following with him, as she had said.

The door opened again, and Jacques reappeared; after him, stepping briskly past him, came a slight man in a wide-brimmed hat, adorned by a tricolour cockade. About the waist of an olive-green riding-coat he wore a broad tricolour sash; a sword hung at his side.

He swept off his hat, and the candlelight glinted on the steel buckle in front of it. Madame found herself silently regarded by a pair of large, dark eyes set in a lean, brown face, eyes that were most singularly intent and searching.

She leaned forward, incredulity swept across her countenance. Then her eyes kindled, and the colour came creeping back into her pale cheeks. She rose suddenly. She was trembling.

"André-Louis!" she exclaimed.

(To be concluded in December)
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CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

ARITHMETIC OF ELECTRICITY

Compound-wound motors will develop higher starting and maximum torques with the same current input than shunt-wound motors, but the speed while operating varies more widely with the load. They should be applied where high starting effort with low current is desired, and where some change of speed with load is not objectionable. Also on circuits with fluctuating voltage the series field winding of such motors helps to steady the current and speed.

Series-wound motors develop higher starting and maximum torques with a given current input than either shunt or compound motors; but while operating, the speed varies widely with the load, increasing to a dangerously high speed at no-load. Series motors are applicable where very heavy torque must be developed, either while starting or operating, and where varying speed with varying load is not objectionable. Series motors must not be belted or applied where the load may become very light, since if the belt should come off, or the load be removed in any other way, the speed would become excessive.

The standard direct-current motor voltage practically standardized for factory use is 220 volts. This voltage is both economically and operatively superior for direct-current motor systems to that of 110 volts sometimes employed.

Squirrel Cage Induction-motor Applications for Constant-speed Service. Motor generator sets—Small starting torque is required and good speed regulation, which characteristics are preeminently met by a squirrel cage motor with very low resistance in the secondary rings. A fair specification on a large set is that it shall start on 30 to 40 per cent of full voltage, and draw current not in excess of $1\frac{1}{4}$ times full-load current.

Pumps—With a centrifugal pump, decreasing the head pumped against increases the load on the motor. This type of pump will raise considerably more than four-thirds the amount of water 30 feet that it will 40 feet, with the result that the motor is overloaded if it is designed for 40 feet head. In this the centrifugal pump is exactly opposite to the plunger or reciprocating pump, which, being positive in its action, increases its load with increase of head and vice versa. (In some modern types of centrifugal pump the load decreases with decrease of head after reaching the maximum load corresponding to the head for which the pump is designed.)

Blowers—Rotary blowers, except positive blowers, have a characteristic similar to centrifugal pumps in that the load varies with the amount of air delivered and becomes less as the pressure against which the blower

is working increases. That is to say, the maximum load which could be put on a motor driving a blower of this nature would be to take away all delivery pipes and let the blower exhaust into the open air.

Line Shafting—Squirrel cage motors are used very successfully for driving line shafting where the idle belts are run on loose pulleys, in this way keeping down the starting torque.

Cement Mills—The possibility of entirely covering the bearings and the absence of all moving contacts make the squirrel cage motor successful where the more complicated construction and moving contact surfaces of the wound secondary motor or the direct-current machine are damaged by accumulation of dust. In starting up a tube mill it must be rotated through nearly 90 per cent before the charge of pebbles and cement begins to roll. This makes the starting condition severe and a motor should have a starting torque of not less than twice full-load torque to do the work.

Wood-working Machinery—On account of high friction and great inertia, the starting torque is sometimes so high and of so long duration (30 seconds to 1 minute) that it is sometimes better to apply a wound secondary motor.

Paper Machinery—If calendars are driven with a constant-speed motor, it is necessary to make some provision either by mechanical speed-changing devices or a small auxiliary motor for securing a slow threading speed.

Squirrel Cage Variable Speed Motor Applications—These motors in general have high-resistance end rings, high slip and high starting torque. The torque increases automatically as the speed decreases. In these general respects they resemble a direct-current series motor and are in fact fitted for the same class of work, with the added advantage that they have a limiting speed and cannot run away under light load.

Flywheel Service—In driving tools which are used with flywheels, such as punches, shears, straightening rolls and the like, the usefulness of high slip comes in, as if the fly-wheel is to give up its energy, it is obliged to slow down in speed when the load comes on. A motor with good regulation and low slip would try to run at constant speed, carrying the flywheel and load as well, but the motor in question "lies down" and allows the flywheel to carry the peak load, speeding up again when the peak has passed.

In *sugar centrifugals* is an application where the sole purpose of the motor is to accelerate the load to full speed, in say 30 seconds, where it is allowed to run 1 minute and then shut down to repeat the cycle a minute later. The centrifugal consists of a cylindrical basket with perforated walls and mounted around a vertical shaft as an axis. The same principle is used in laundry extractors where the wet linen is placed in a similarly perforated basket and the water whirled out by centrifugal force.

"Have you ever had any experience with the plumb line?" asked the foreman of the American plan "carpenter." "No, sir; but I worked for the Southern Pacific during the switchmen's strike."—East Bay Labor Journal.

Types of Direct-current Motors for Different Speed Requirements

Requirement	Type of Motor
Approximate constant speed, no load to full-load.	Shunt motor. Shunt-commutating pole motor.
Semi-constant speed, no-load to full-load.	Compound motor.
Adjustable speed, remaining approximately constant for one adjustment, no-load to full-load.	Shunt motor, with adjustable field resistance. Shunt-commutating pole motor with adjustable field resistance.
Adjustable speed, semi-constant for one adjustment, no-load to full-load.	Compound motor, with adjustable shunt field resistance.
Varying speed, varying with the load.	Series motor. Series-commutating pole motor.

Induction-motor Applications

Squirrel Cage		Phase-wound	
Constant speed	Variable Speed	Constant speed	Variable speed
1. Motor-generator sets.	1. Starting motors.	1. Flour mills.	1. Hoists and winches.
2. Pumps.	2. Crane motors.	2. Paper, machinery, pulp, grinders, beaters.	2. Cranes.
3. Blowers.	3. Fly-wheel service, punches, shears, etc.	3. Belt conveyors.	3. Elevators.
4. Line-shaft drive.	4. Sugar centrifugals.	4. Wood planers.	4. Fly-wheel motor-generator sets.
5. Cement machinery.	5. Laundry extractors.	5. Air compressors.	5. Steel-mill machinery charging machine, hoists.
6. Wood-working machinery (except planers).	6. Brake motors.	6. Line shafting.	6. Coal and ore unloaders.
7. Cotton-mill machinery.	7. Cross-head motors.	7. Driving wheel lathes.	7. Dredging machinery.
8. Paper machinery, calendars, Jordan engines.	8. Valve motors.		8. Shovels.
9. Concrete mixers.			9. Mine haulage.

ELECTRICAL RATES FOR SMALL AND LARGE CONSUMPTION

(Continued from page 536)

tributed as dividends or held as surplus. These taken as a whole may almost or more than equal the other costs, and here the claim that the wide differences in class rates are due to differences in costs becomes considerably befogged; for the latter large or even preponderant group of charges can only be assigned to particular classes by arbitrary and argumentative means, the choice of which may be affected by various considerations. One of the prominent considerations, at least, is that of "what the traffic will bear," as concerns the different classes of consumers, and with regard to prospective as well as present business. The electric utility enjoys practically a monopoly of the small users and can consider them safely within the fold. With the large users there is the possibility of the installation of private electric plants; and the largest prospect of new business is ordinarily seen in the industrial plants or large buildings with existing private plants. Hence, low rates for large power users, high rates for small consumers.

Where new business can be procured that will utilize the plant at slack periods of the day or night, thus improving the load factor, a relatively low rate appears to be justified ordinarily, provided that it supplies enough revenue to cover the actual additional costs caused and also to contribute an appreciable amount toward the fixed charges on the plant. This requires, naturally, that the plant needs no enlargement to handle such business.

The practice of offering low rates for large use of power has another aspect. This is best shown by the following quotation from a recent decision by the Department of Public Utilities of the State of Massachusetts, in the Boston Edison case (P. U. R. 1926A, 525):

"We think that the facts indicate that the policy of the company of serving large customers at very low rates has resulted not only in forcing the company to maintain a high maximum rate to the householders but it has also tended to compel the company to continually expend its capital to meet the added necessities of its generating system. A very good example of this is furnished by the company's own petition which is solely directed to relieving it from a series of contracts which it made with certain large consumers at very low rates. These contracts were made at these low rates to induce the customers to abandon projects to install private plants. The company now recognizes that these contracts, in view of the changed conditions, at least are unfortunate. Moreover, these contracts were of a nature to increase the peak of the company's load. It is to be observed that the 'A' rate customers who pay the rate in issue contribute nearly one-half the revenue of the company and use but approximately one-fifth of the electricity sold. Moreover, users of approximately three-fifths of the electricity sold pay prices averaging from three cents down to 1.2 cents per kilowatt-hour. (Note: The Boston Edison Company was charging 9½ cents per kw.-h. as its maximum or base rate to residential consumers.)

"A policy of selling electricity at a rate very close if not below cost, in order to secure the business of those who might otherwise install their own steam power or electric generating plants, and which forces a company to frequently increase its generating capacity and to issue large amounts of securities and capital stock to meet the cost of these enlargements, thereby constantly increasing its investment and its interest and dividend charges, holds little hope to the ordinary user of electricity of securing in the future his electricity at a low cost."

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, a nationally known authority on public utilities, in commenting on the policy of extreme variations between the maximum rate for residential service and the minimum rate for large power consumers, has this to say: "In my

judgment, this policy is undemocratic and in part destructive of the public character of a utility, such as electric light and power. This policy subverts the social and public purposes of the utility to a program of purely selfish business promotion. It tends to make the small consumers carry even more than their share of the burden of costs and penalizes every small user of commercial lighting or power in favor of the big concerns."

The wide latitude shown to exist for the exercise of more or less arbitrary judgment in the establishment of rates for various classes of electric service emphasizes the impropriety of allowing free rein in this matter to those who have merely a business interest in the affair as a whole. The fact that a great number of people in a given community are materially affected as to expenditures, convenience and comfort by the degree of difference permitted in electric rate schedules goes to show that an important problem of public policy is involved. In municipalized plants the conditions ordinarily permit considerations of public policy to control. In these systems the general tendency is to maintain a differential rate schedule but to narrow the spread between the extremes usually met with in private company practice. With regard to such companies it seems advisable that public regulatory bodies exercise a greater degree of supervision over the details of rate-schedules as well as over the general effect of the schedule as reflected in profits.

Goat-Gland note from the picnic program of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union: 50-yard dash—Boys under 80.—Minneapolis Labor Review.

Death Claims Paid From October 1, Including October 31, 1926

Local	Name	Amount
3	Anthony Brodak	\$650.00
18	Howard T. Weiter	300.00
124	J. R. McManigal	1,000.00
176	John Ahern	1,000.00
326	James Mansfield	1,000.00
134	Elmer LeDuc	475.00
2	Wm. Hare	1,000.00
I. O.	Alfred Sweatman	1,000.00
3	Chas. B. Garrett	825.00
39	Geo. H. Ross	650.00
98	Wm. T. Shoults	825.00
2	Barney McBriarty	1,000.00
6	A. F. Schrick	650.00
20	Wm. Cain	1,000.00
9	Jos. S. O'Neill	825.00
595	Herbert Zecher	1,000.00
134	Wm. Talboys	1,000.00
3	John A. Savage	1,000.00
474	Geo. T. McLean	650.00
66	Ernest A. Carlson	1,000.00
5	E. E. Nichols	650.00
3	Chas. Newmark	1,000.00
134	C. Steindorf	1,000.00
3	Rudolph C. Bscheidner	1,000.00

Total \$20,500.00

Total claims paid from October 1, including October 31, 1926..... \$20,500.00

Total claims previously paid..... \$885,825.00

Total claims paid..... \$906,325.00

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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secy-Treas.

IN MEMORIAM

E. A. Carlson, L. U. No. 66

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, one of our most esteemed and worthy Brothers, in the person of E. A. Carlson, and

Whereas we regret the death, which deprives us of the companionship of a faithful Brother and comrade, who has been untiring in his efforts to further the advancement of his fellow workers, and we realize that his death has left with us a remembrance of bitter-sweet, bitter in knowing that his place will be hard to fill, and sweet in feeling that he has gone to his reward in heaven; and

Whereas Brother Carlson served our country during the World War, and distinguished himself by remaining on duty throughout the day and night, laying telephone lines while under a heavy barrage fire from artillery and machine guns, and at the time being exhausted from fatigue and gas, and for this service he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Cross; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved members of the family of our departed Brother, our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 66 and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

R. F. TAYLOR,
W. L. KUYKENDALL,
GRANDPRE G. VERBRES,
W. B. HARVEY,
J. L. TERRY,
H. KING.

Lester B. Myrick, L. U. No. 340

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 340, I. B. E. W., Sacramento, Calif., deeply regret the sad death that occurred on October 2, 1926, and took from our midst Brother Lester B. Myrick, a dutiful and faithful member of Local Union No. 340 at his untimely death; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized in him the spirit of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 340, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his mother, relatives and friends in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days in respect to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions sent to his mother and family, and one to the International Office for publication in the Official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

BERT M. MILLER,
L. A. HOLENSTEIN,
J. W. KARVER,
THOS. MOLTZEN,
H. H. DAVISON, Committee.

J. R. Weisner, L. U. No. 349

We as members of Local Union 349, Miami, Florida, deeply regret the sad accident that took from our midst, Brother J. R. Weisner.

His many friends and fellow-workers deeply regret the sudden and untimely calling from this earth.

It is with heartfelt sympathy that we extend our condolence to his widow and loving relatives. May they, in this hour of darkness, be strengthened to know that we also bear their sorrow.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and that they be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. WILSON, Press Sec.

James Mackessy, L. U. No. 483

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother James Mackessy, and

Whereas we regret his death which deprives us of the companionship of a faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved members of the family our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 483, a copy be sent to the Official Journal for publication.

PAUL LODGE, Recording Secretary.

C. T. Allen, L. U. No. 349

Whereas Almighty God has, in His infinite wisdom, called from his loved ones, our dear friend and Brother, C. T. Allen, whose untimely death was a sad blow to all his friends, and

Whereas he was a true and loyal union man, always placing the best interest of our great movement before self; and

Whereas we deeply mourn the loss of so good a member and so true a friend; and

Whereas his bereaved family and friends have sustained a great loss in the death of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 349, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of him, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of the resolutions sent to his home, a copy sent to our Journal for publication and a copy spread upon our minutes.

A. WILSON, Press Sec.

Frank C. Carson, L. U. No. 65

Whereas Local Union No. 65 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member, Frank C. Carson, who has been called to his final reward; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 65 keenly feel our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and commend them to Almighty God in their hour of trouble, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

C. L. SMITH,
A. D. AIKEN,
W. S. WORTMAN,
Committee.

P. W. Racznik, L. U. No. 865

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst, after a long illness, our Brother, P. W. Racznik; and

Whereas Local Union No. 865, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved members of the family our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy to be spread on the minutes of the local.

W. S. PEREGOY,
W. M. MOLESWORTH,
ROBT. S. MONTGOMERY,
Committee.

J. A. McCann, L. U. No. 347

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 347, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the accident which caused the death of our esteemed Brother.

Whereas Local Union No. 347 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of Local Union No. 347 extend their deepest sympathy to his sorrowing wife, his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, one to our Journal, and one to be spread on the minutes of our local union.

CHAS. JAHN,
E. D. PICKETT,
F. E. SIDDOTH,
E. M. LANE,
A. O. NOUWAN,
Committee.

V. V. Smith, L. U. No. 136

We, the members of Local Union No. 136, have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our Brother, V. V. Smith, who suddenly departed from us while in the performance of his duty. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his widow and family, that a copy of these resolutions be sent our Journal for publication, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and that a copy be sent his widow.

W. R. LEE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Emil Nobert, L. U. No. 15

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 15 deeply regret the accident which caused the death of our esteemed Brother Emil Nobert.

Whereas Local Union No. 15, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 15, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory we drape our charter for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, and be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. M. BAXTER,
R. A. McDONALD.

John Ahrens, L. U. No. 176

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved Brother, John Ahrens; and

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of so kind and faithful a friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

F. E. BARR, President,
WALTER MEYERHOFF,
Rec. Sec'y.

William S. Heggie, L. U. No. 57

We, the officers and members of Local No. 57, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones of Brother William S. Heggie, whom our Father in heaven has called home after a long siege of illness. The Electrical Workers and his friends feel very keenly the loss of our Brother, who was a true and loyal member and always ready to lend a helping hand; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and sent to the bereaved family and published in our official Journal.

J. J. McOFEI,
J. D. MAHER,
ROBT. STEVENSON.

Jesse C. Webb, L. U. No. 238

Whereas we the members of Local Union No. 238, I. B. E. W., of Asheville, N. C., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our Brother, Jesse C. Webb, at his untimely death, and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 238, I. B. E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our local union, that a copy be forwarded to our International Secretary for publication in our monthly Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

E. B. MURDOCH, F. S.,
C. HOLLINGSWORTH,
A. J. GREEN,
T. G. EMBLER.

Thomas Crowe, L. U. No. 106

Having learned with profound regret of the death of our loyal, esteemed and highly respected Brother, Thomas Crowe, who departed this world October 19, 1926, we, the officers and members of Local No. 106, I. B. E. W., do hereby express our deepest sorrow at the loss our local has sustained.

Brother Tom Crowe was a charter member of Local No. 106, always in good standing since its inception, February, 1900.

By his kind and genial disposition and manly principles, he endeared himself to us all and it is a source of great sorrow to us to be called upon to record his death. But, in this our time of grief, we most humbly and devotedly resign ourselves to the will of our Heavenly Father and, while we fully realize the irreparable loss our local has sustained, we find consolation in the belief that our good friend and Brother is happy this day in the Eternal Home with God; and to his brother John, and sister Ella, we desire to say that our sorrow is but less intense than theirs, and we can only extend to them our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 106 and E. W. B. A.

A. E. McMANUS, President,
W. R. McLEAN, Press Secretary.

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS SECURED GREAT CITY PLANT

(Continued from page 537)

that the Edison Company's properties within the city limits were worth \$11,000,000, and that severance damages would be \$1,000,000, making a grand total of \$12,000,000. The only means of raising this large amount of money was by a bond issue and the amount needed was so high that it was most discouraging. But we continued our efforts as if it were a very small item. The members of our local who were on the committee now began their biggest task. It took work and plenty of it to make the voters see how they could save on their electrical bills. On the day of election we had all our workers in the field talking municipal power bonds, with the result that they went over by a nice margin.

The city's distributing system was started in 1916, but it was 1922 before they purchased the Southern California Edison Company's property, as the matter was in the courts from 1917 to 1922. Our path was not strewn with roses, as the various power companies fought us at every turn of the road with injunctions, and with every conceivable means they could think of. But in 1922 the last barrier was removed and the city took control in the spring of that year. Since the city acquired the Southern California Edison Company's distributing system, or that portion that is within the city limits, the city has more than doubled in population, which means that our plant has also more than doubled in size. This expansion, of course, took money. In 1924 the city voted \$16,000,000 in bonds to extend its distributing system, and again in August of this year, \$11,000,000 to purchase the distributing system of the Edison Company that is serving the various communities that have lately been annexed to Los Angeles.

A great deal of construction has taken place, as mention of the following hydro-electric plants, the horse-power and equipment used, will show:

Confronted the Desert

Fairmont Reservoir, holding 6,500 acre feet of water, was constructed at the edge of the Mojave Desert, and used as a regulating reservoir for the power plant section of the aqueduct.

The first generating station, connected to Fairmont Reservoir through Elizabeth Lake Tunnel, was finished in 1917, and known as San Francisquito No. 1. It operates at a head of 940 feet, and was originally equipped with three 11,339 K. W. Westinghouse generators driven by Pelton impulse water wheels. A fourth unit was added in 1923 bringing the plant to 45,300 K. W. capacity. From Generating Station No. 1 to Central Receiving Station No. 1 in Los Angeles, energy is transmitted at 110,000 volts over a double circuit transmission line forty-four miles in length.

San Francisquito Generating Station No. 2, a few miles below No. 1, was built in less than a year under the urge of a power shortage. The two units consisting of Wellman-Seaver-Morgan turbines at 530 feet head and General Electric generators each 15,600 K. W. were placed in operation in 1920.

A small generating station, known as River, was constructed in San Fernando Valley in 1917. It consists of one Pelton-Doble driven Westinghouse generator of 3,000 K. W. capacity.

In Franklin Canyon near Beverly Hills, a second small plant was built in 1921, consisting of one Francis turbine driven General Electric generator of 2,126 K. W. capacity.

The fifth hydro plant was completed in 1922 at the end of the aqueduct near San Fernando. With a head of 230 feet, Francis

turbine driven General Electric generators, each rated 3,189 K. W. were installed.

Big Pine Generating Station, finished in 1925, is a 3,200 K. W. plant, furnishing energy to the Owens Valley system which consists of local pumping and lighting. The 1,100-foot head on a Pelton Impulse wheel drives a General Electric generator generating at 6,600 volts.

With an increased water flow available, it is planned to install 28,000 additional horse-power in San Francisquito Generating Station No. 1 and 19,000 horse-power in No. 2.

New Additions Planned

It is also planned to build a standby steam plant at San Pedro, the harbor district of Los Angeles. The first unit will cost approximately \$3,250,000 and will have a generating capacity of 33,000 horse-power, but which will be added to until the ultimate capacity of 250,000 horse-power is reached. It is thought that this will be completed about 1933. From this steam plant a transmission line will be constructed, consisting of steel towers, ranging in height from 85 to 280 feet and encircling the entire city, connecting all its main substations. This transmission line will be approximately one hundred miles in length and will carry two circuits of stranded copper of 1,000,000 circular mills capacity. This will be constructed during 1927, as the rights of way have been acquired, and money made available at the last bond election.

The municipal system now employs a veritable army of men in its various departments. There are, not including the executive and office force, approximately six hundred in the overhead department, two hundred and fifty in the underground, seventy-five in the high line, two hundred and fifty in maintenance and miscellaneous departments, such as trouble men, are light men, station operators, etc.

The Los Angeles system now represents an investment in fixed capital of about \$48,000,000; a generating capacity of 88,000 K. W.; serves 222,000 consumers; generated last year 182,290,040 kilowatt hours; receives about \$11,900,000 annually; has six hydro generating stations; forty-one distributing stations, seventy-two industrial stations, forty-six miles of double circuit 110,000-volt line, fifty miles of double circuit 33,000-volt line, two hundred twenty miles of single circuit 33,000-volt line, and twenty-eight miles of 15,000-volt line. The 33,000-volt system is used for city transmission and 4,400 volts for distribution.

The lighting rate is 5.6 cents per kilowatt hour, and 50 cents minimum. Power rates are proportionately low, being among the lowest charged by any of the larger cities. All running expenses, interests on bonds, and bond retiring funds are met through revenues, besides which there has been over \$11,000,000 surplus that has been reinvested in the system.

The system is divided into six separate districts, each district being supervised by a district foreman. The plan of management is entirely different from, and vastly superior to, most of the privately owned corporations. This plant is not loaded down with high salaried vice presidents, general managers, district managers, general foremen, etc. Our plan is very simple. The mayor appoints a Water and Power Commission, consisting of five members, who serve from one to five years on the board at a salary of \$5 per meeting per member. This Commission selects the chief electrical engineer, who is also general manager of the entire system. He in turn, selects the various department chiefs. This plan works very nicely to all concerned.

Local No. 18 is very fortunate inasmuch

as several of its members hold responsible executive positions in the various departments. We are also fortunate that we have lost but very few members who have been promoted to higher positions, such as foremen, district foremen, engineers, etc. It is a pity that some of these men who were promoted are no longer members of our organization, as they owe their very existence to the efforts of our organization.

In conclusion I will say that this is only a brief sketch of our activities in helping the citizens of our city acquire the largest municipally owned electrical system in the world, which is known as the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light.

NOTICES

Does anyone know of the whereabouts or happen to hear from Henry A. Miller, an electrical wireman, who has abandoned his wife with their three weeks old baby and left them in a destitute position.

Age—24 years; weight—127 to 147 lbs.; height—5 feet 7 inches; hair—medium brown; eyes—grayish brown with lids inclined to be heavy and drowsy; very heavy medium brown



HENRY A. MILLER

eyebrows; broad nose; teeth are perfect and attractive; seems to be continually thinking; expressed desire for traveling and roughing it; last heard from in Washington, D. C.

Any information will be very gratefully received.

JOSEPHINE MILLER,
868 Anthon Ave., Ridgewood, L. I.

I am instructed to notify all Brothers who may be intending to come to Seattle, that there is not at present, work in our line for the men who are here.

Contrary to our expectations, there has been a shortage throughout the summer, and the rainy season, which is almost upon us, is always a slow season.

Any Brothers intending to come this way, should write the recording secretary for information regarding conditions.

Yours fraternally,

W. C. LINDELL,
Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 46, I. B. E. W.,
Seattle, Washington.

RADIO

(Continued from page 547)

high. In order to provide protection, thermostats set to open at a temperature of approximately 150-175 deg. Fahr. are connected in series with these windings.

One type of three-heat pad operates on a distinctly different principle. In this pad, there is but a single winding, and temperature control is maintained solely by the thermostats. The number of thermostats in operation depends upon the temperature ranges desired.

Generation of Interference

When in operation, a perfectly good electric pad will produce clicks due to the opening and closing of the thermostat constants which results in a small arc. These clicks, however, are not objectionable because they are infrequent and length of active period is short.

The term radio interference has, therefore, in this case, been used to denote a disturbance due to arcing of the thermostat contacts.

This arcing may be due to:

1. Slow opening and closing of contacts.
2. Insufficient separation between contacts.
3. Insufficient contact area.
4. Fluttering of contact arm.

It has been found that the first indication of a defective pad is a periodical noise, which has either a decrease or increase of pitch with an accompanying change of intensity. This is due to a slow opening or closing of the thermostat contacts.

Violet Ray Machines

Usually these sets are small portable machines operating directly from the 110 A. C. or D. C. house feeder.

In general they include a vibrator, transformer and Geissler tube.

The circuit diagram for this set is shown in Figure 2. The armature A is first drawn

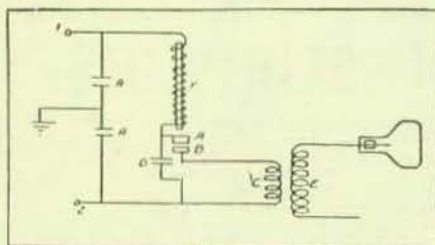


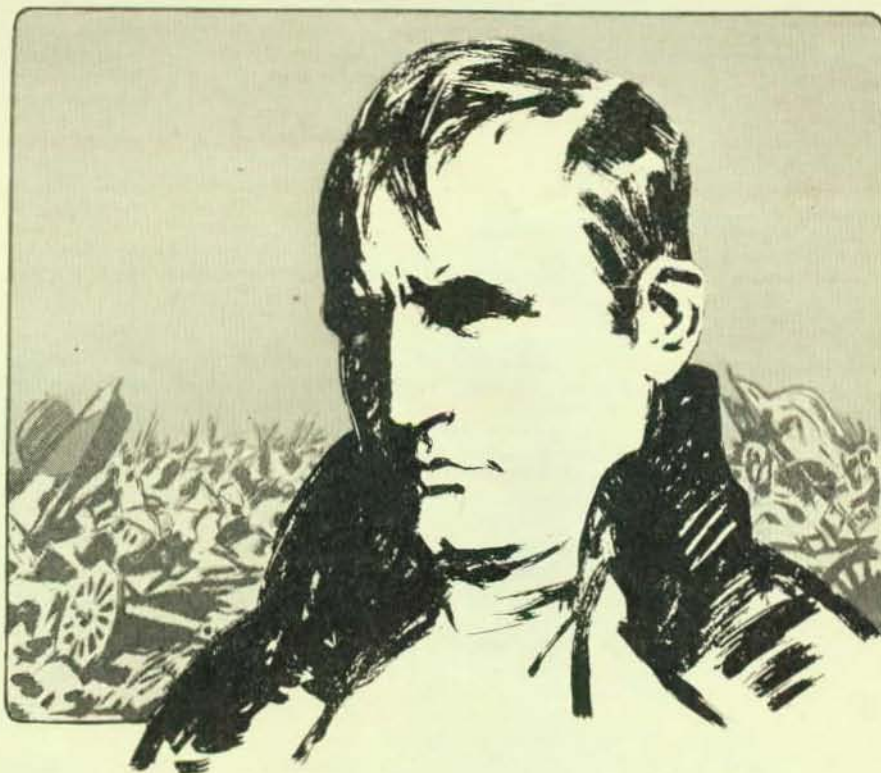
Fig. 2—Circuit Diagram for Violet Ray Machine

by magnetic action toward the core of the coil, but as it leaves the contact B the circuit is broken and the spring action of the armature returns it to the original position. The circuit A-B-C-D is therefore interrupted at a frequency depending mostly upon the pull of the solenoid and the natural period of the armature.

Production of the Whistle

When two waves exist simultaneously they may, under certain conditions, produce a continuous whistle in the surrounding receivers. If the difference in frequencies of the stations is within the audible range (say below 20,000 cycles per second and above 16 cycles per second), and if the waves are of sufficient intensity at the receiving point, then we may expect to hear this steady whistle.

This problem has been partially solved by legislation which has extended the range of frequencies allotted to broadcast stations. However, it is not to be expected



Man-power

Four millions of the best man-power of Europe perished in the Napoleonic conquests. Military conquest is non-creative, while industry is always creative.

In the last ten years one American manufacturer—the General Electric Company—has created machines having a man-power forty times as great as that of all the lives lost in the Napoleonic wars.



The laboratories and shops of industry are the sources of many of the enduring attainments of our times. In the General Electric organization is an army of 75,000 persons, co-operating to make electricity do more and better work for you.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

201-32C

that this type of interference can be completely eliminated, when we consider the

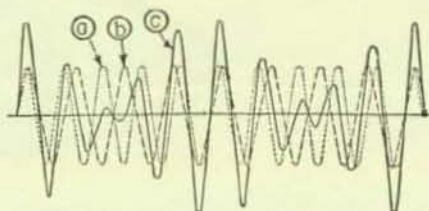


Fig. 3—Shows waves A and B, also the resultant wave when these two are combined to produce a beat note.

vast number of broadcast stations in existence, and the fact that our receivers reach out for thousands of miles.

Let the wave, a, in Figure 3, represent the carrier wave of a distant transmitter. Wave b is the carrier wave of another transmitter having a slightly different frequency. The resultant wave is shown at c. Note that the effect is as if the amplitude of wave a were continually carried. Wave a is, therefore, "modulated," and the modulation frequency is equal to the difference in the frequencies of the component waves. Any modulation (change of amplitude) of a carrier wave, if within audible

range (and of sufficient intensity) will of course be heard in the receiver. Hence we hear a steady whistle in the background.

Inspection of Figure 3 will show that at regular intervals the two waves a and b are in phase (in step) and at regular intervals they are directly out of phase. There is a gradual transition from one of these extreme conditions to the other, resulting in the musical note at audible frequency.

It is not unusual for a station 1,000 miles in one direction to produce this sort of interference with a station 1,000 miles away in another direction. Ship operators at sea frequently report whistling due to stations thousands of miles apart.

This form of whistling interference is due entirely to the adjustments of the transmitters, and results in a steady whistle. It cannot be corrected at the receiving point, and the subject has been considered in order that the reader may differentiate between this form of interference and the more prevalent form of whistling, which is caused by radiating receivers.

Whistling Due to Radiating Receivers

A receiver of the regenerative type may, under certain conditions, oscillate. When oscillating, a receiver radiates energy into space unless certain precautions are observed. Such a receiver becomes a transmitter, and may radiate a radio frequency wave over a distance of several miles which will greatly disturb thousands of radio listeners in if located in a large city. The disturbance results from the radiated receiver wave combining with a broadcasting station radiated wave which the listener-in is receiving.

PATERSON LABOR DEVELOPS A GREAT TRADE SCHOOL

(Continued from page 540)

by Assistant Commissioner of Education, Mr. Wesley A. O'Leary. We were fortunate in having Mr. McCarthy to work with us in the making of this survey, as he had been engaged in electrical work prior to beginning a career as a school man.

Practical Instruction Sought

To give the complete report of the survey committee would take too much space at this time. However, the following definite recommendations formed a part:

1. That a day electrical course for boys be started in the Vocational School.
2. That a practical electrical worker be engaged as the teacher for the proposed course.
3. That the class be limited to twenty-four boys, the enrollment to be cared for as follows: Six boys to enter in February, 1922; six more to enter in September, 1922; six more to enter February, 1923, and six more to be taken in September, 1923. This plan will give the teacher his maximum number of boys at the end of eighteen months. At the end of two years, six boys will have completed the course and will be sent out to begin work as apprentices, and six new boys will be taken in to again bring the class up to the number of twenty-four. Thus, each six months, six boys are sent out from the school to begin as apprentices, and six new boys are admitted to the class.
4. That boys who are admitted to the class must be of sound physical health, have reached the age of fourteen, and completed the work of the fifth grade in the grammar school, with the preference given to boys who have completed the eighth grade in the grammar school.
5. That the equipment and materials used should be of a commercial type.
6. That the electrical class take care of all electrical construction and maintenance work within the Vocational School, and that they do not be permitted to do work outside of the Vocational School.
7. That a permanent advisory committee composed of both journeymen and masters be formed to assume responsibility for the work and progress of the electrical department.

The board of education approved the rec-

ommendations contained in the survey report, with the result that in February, 1922, a day class for boys who planned to become electricians was started in the Vocational School. Since that time twenty-seven boys completed the two-year course and are now working at the trade as apprentices or helpers.

When the day electrical course was started in the school provision was made for fitting it out with the best equipment available for both day and evening instruction, with the result that the evening classes were transferred from the High School to the Vocational School.

In the first part of this article we told of the one evening course in elementary electrical theory that was offered back in 1915, for which twenty-four students registered. Last year the electrical department had a registration of 161 men, and eight different units were offered. These eight units, or courses, are as follows:

E-1. Elementary electrical theory for apprentices and helpers, taught by Mr. David Vogel.

E-2. Electrical wiring for helpers, taught by Mr. Vogel.

E-4. Armature winding, theory and practice, taught by Mr. Edmund Bishop.

E-5. Direct current generators and motors, taught by Mr. Nicholas Cantilina.

E-6. Alternating current generators and motors, taught by Mr. Cantilina.

E-7. Transformers, taught by Mr. Cantilina.

E-8. DC and AC electrical measuring instruments, taught by Mr. Cantilina.

E-9. Advanced electrical theory, vector analysis, mathematics, slide rule, solution of AC problems, taught by Mr. Frank Gorman.

With the exception of Mr. Gorman, teacher of unit E-9, who is a graduate engineer, all of the teachers are members of Local No. 102. Mr. Cantilina is the teacher who also has charge of the day electrical department, and who is responsible for the general welfare of the whole department.

Growth in Service Seen

Along with the growth of the electrical department in the school has come a corresponding growth in the service the department is rendering to the trade. The outstanding feature in this respect is the use made of the electrical laboratory by the examining board of Local No. 102. On the first and third Fridays of each month the examining board conducts examinations for helpers and journeymen in the electrical laboratory. Before the days of the vocational school the examining board was limited to paper and pencil in giving an examination. Now they have over fifteen thousand dollars worth of equipment at their disposal to help them in giving a real practical examination. In addition to this, any responsible master or journeyman electrician may borrow instruments for making tests, or if they run into trouble the whole school stands as a service bureau to help out in any way it can.

Earlier in the article I made mention of a group of evening school electrical students who met once a week after the close of the regular evening sessions. When this group first started they met in one another's homes. It wasn't long before the number increased so as to make this plan impracticable, with the result that the board of education was asked if the group could hold their meetings once a week in the electrical laboratory of the school. This permission was granted by the board of education, and since 1924 these men have met weekly in the electrical laboratory when evening school was not in session. Before 1924 they were a loosely formed group, calling themselves the "Electrical Students Association." As the majority of the men in the group became journeymen, and as the type problems they were called upon to discuss and solve became more technical, they decided to reorganize and to call themselves the "Electro-Technicians Society." The group now is composed of thirty-two men, all of whom are members of Local No. 102 who have

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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

been students in the evening electrical classes.

In closing this article we want to emphasize the fact that the prime object of the electrical work in the vocational school is for the purpose of making as efficient as possible all of our electrical workers, and to be of as much service as possible to the electrical industry. Ours is the task of foreseeing new developments in the electrical industry, and of posting our electrical workers on such developments so that when they meet new conditions in actual practice they can be ready to face them efficiently.

VECTOR PICTURES OF ALTERNATING QUANTITIES

(Continued from page 548)

gram. While the rotating vector has been moving from position OE to position O1, the projection has increased from 0 to e_1 . Again, when the rotating vector occupies the position O2, its projection is equal to e_2 , or while the vector was rotating from OE to O2, the projection has increased from zero to e_2 . It is not necessary to carry the details of this analysis farther to show that the projection of a line of given length, rotating around one end, increases from zero to a maximum value in one-quarter of the time required to make a complete rotation of the line. During the next quarter of a period this projection decreases from its maximum to zero. In the third quarter of the period of the rotating line, the projection again increases from zero to a maximum, but in a negative direction, that is, downward from the line XE; and finally, during the last quarter of a period, the projection again decreases from its negative maximum value to zero, when the cycle of changes is completed. Future cycles are exactly like the first. The projection of the rotating vector thus fluctuates or changes its magnitude with time and it can be easily shown that this fluctuation is exactly the same as that shown in Fig. 15. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the rotating vector can be used to represent an alternating quantity only if that alternating quantity fluctuates as the sine of a varying angle, or as graphically shown in Fig. 15. An alternating quantity such as shown in Fig. 13, cannot be reproduced by a single rotating vector. This is a fact often forgotten. The validity of the rotating vector method of solving alternating current problems rests on the assumption that alternating currents and voltages when plotted as functions of time give sine curves. It is also true that no matter how irregular the alternating current, it can be represented by a series of sine and cosine curves, but a discussion of such a series is beyond the limits set for these articles.

Sane Relation Seen

The essential features of the rotating vector method of representing alternating quantities is its simplicity, and the manner in which it lends itself to computations. The two alternating quantities that always go together are voltage, the cause, and current, the result. The fluctuations of each of these can be represented by a separate rotating vector. This is exemplified in Fig. 20, where the long vector represents the e.m.f. in volts and the short vector drawn to another scale represents the current in amperes. As the current is due to the voltage it is obvious that the frequency of the two is the same. Therefore, to represent the fluctuations, the two vectors will rotate together and will always have the same fixed relation to each other so long as the constants of the circuit remain fixed. For example, in Fig. 20-a, the

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Electric Bells
Cranes
Elevators
Pumps
Electric Ship Drive
Electric Railways
Electric Vehicles
Automobile Starting and Lighting System
Ignition
Generation and Transmission
Electric Tools
Plant Management
Power Station Plants
ARMATURE WINDING
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A. C. Motors
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Alternators
D. C. Motors
Dynamoes
Magnetic Induction
WIRING
Wiring Diagrams
Electric Lighting
Sign Flashers
Cable Splicing
Power Wiring
Underground Wiring
Outside Wiring
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Tests
A. C. Apparatus
(Switch Devices)
(Current Limiting)
(Lightning Protection)
Rectifiers
Converters
Transformers
Power Factor
Alternating Currents
D. C. Apparatus
(Switches)
(Fuses)
(Circuit Breakers)
(Rheostats)
(Watt Hour Meters)
Electro Plating
Electrolysis
Storage Batteries
Magnetism
Electrical Energy
Conductors
Insulators
Static Electricity
Dynamic Electricity
Magnetic Electricity
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projections of the two vectors are zero, and maximum together. They are said to be in phase. This condition exists when an alternating e. m. f. produces a current in a pure resistance. As the two increase and decrease together, the power delivered under such conditions will be a maximum, and the power factor, that ghostly quantity, is said to be one or unity.

Conditions represented by Fig. 20-b are somewhat different. As the current, I , is due to the voltage, E , they will again have the same frequency, but it is obvious that the projection of the vector, E , on the vertical line, MN , will be a maximum sooner than the maximum value of the projection of I . The time interval between these two maximum values is the time required for the vectors to rotate through the angle between them. The two quantities under this condition are said to be out of phase, the current lagging the voltage. If the reader will refer to the article in the July issue of THE JOURNAL and refresh his memory by reading the discussion of inductance, he will at once see that Fig. 20-b is a graphical representa-

tive in propelling the boat, part of it is neutralized by the rudder or other device used to prevent the pulling of the boat into the bank. In other words, the pull of the mule can be decomposed into two components, one component parallel to the motion of the boat, and the other component at right angles to the direction of motion. It is evident that the component of the pull propelling the boat is less than the actual pull of the mule. The ratio between the component parallel to the direction of motion and the actual or real force exerted by the mule may be likewise called the power factor, not of the mule, but of the canal system of transportation. To make this power factor high, the mule is usually hitched to the boat by a long rope. This decreases the angle between the force exerted by the prime mover (mule) and the direction of motion. Likewise, the power factor of a circuit is less when the angle between the current and voltage vectors is small.

There are two ways for reducing this angle in practice, but the principle is the same. Fig. 20-c shows the time relation

vectors are used in polyphase circuit calculations.

Question

Professor C. M. Jansky,

Dear Sir: I was reading an article in our JOURNAL "Constructive Hints," August issue, which stated in the third item:

Amount of E. M. F. When 10 magnetic lines are cut per second, one volt of E. M. F. is induced.

I always thought it was 10^8 magnetic lines cut to induce one volt. 10 lines and 8 power of ten are not very much alike and I would be glad to know which is correct.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very respectfully,

RAYMOND R. CROSBY,

253 W. 50th St., New York City.

Local Union No. 3.

Answer

While the enclosed question does not refer to my articles, I am pleased to answer it.

Evidently the 10 is a misprint for it should be 10^8 , or 100,000,000 magnetic lines. One volt is induced in a conductor when it cuts magnetic lines at the rate of 100,000,000 per second.

Yours,

C. M. JANSKY.

DISASTER SOFTENED BY NEW WORKER CORPORATION

(Continued from page 541)

Damp and Waterproofers Association, Local No. 11.

A. Arthur Evensen—vice president, International Association Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

M. J. Kelly—secretary-treasurer, Meat Cutters, Local No. 546.

James J. Conroy—secretary-treasurer, Chicago Building Trades Council.

John F. Schilt—president, Metal Trades Council of Chicago.

Mixed Advice

A farmer wrote to the editor of an agricultural paper asking for a method of ridding his orchard of the grasshopper plague. In the same mail the editor received a request for advice from an anxious mother about her twins, who were having a hard time teething.

The farmer received this reply: "Wrap flannel cloths around their throats. Rub gums with castor oil, and massage their stomachs twice a day."

The anxious mother received that startling reply: "Cover with dry straw. Soak thoroughly with coal oil and apply a match. The little pests will soon stop bothering you."—Wall St. Journal.

Generosity

An old fellow on his deathbed, in making his will, murmured to his lawyer: "And to each of my employees who has been with me twenty years or more I bequeath \$2,000."

"Holy smoke! What generosity!" the lawyer exclaimed.

"No, not at all," said the sick man. "You see none of them has been with me over a year; but it will look good in the papers. won't it?"

READ THE AD ON

PAGE 557

DESCRIBING 1926 BOUND

VOLUME OFFER

tion of the physical conditions existing when an alternating current is flowing through an inductive circuit. The reactance of the circuit retards the development and change of the current, and it reaches a maximum value later than the e. m. f. to which it is due. This lag is represented in the diagram by an angle, but in reality it is a time interval. The current flowing in a circuit does not make an angle with the e. m. f., but it reaches a maximum value later in time. The beginner's difficulty usually is a result of his inability to translate the space relations shown, into time relations which exist in the circuit. Fig. 20-b does, however, enable us to calculate the power when both the electrical pressure, current and phase difference are known.

From the extremity of E drop a perpendicular on the vector I , then the voltage represented by the vector E_1 will increase and decrease with the current. These two are in phase and the power will be proportional to their product. But E_1 is shorter than E , hence the power is less than the product of E and I . The ratio of E_1 to E is the power factor of the circuit. This ratio is equal to the cosine of the angle between E and I and is usually written $\cos \theta$.

Here we are in deep water where most beginners drown. Perhaps water wings in the form of a mechanical analogy will assist in safely crossing this channel. The example of the mule pulling the boat up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal again applies. The force or pull of the mule is only partly effec-

tive in propelling the boat, part of it is neutralized by the rudder or other device used to prevent the pulling of the boat into the bank. In other words, the pull of the mule can be decomposed into two components, one component parallel to the motion of the boat, and the other component at right angles to the direction of motion. It is evident that the component of the pull propelling the boat is less than the actual pull of the mule. The ratio between the component parallel to the direction of motion and the actual or real force exerted by the mule may be likewise called the power factor, not of the mule, but of the canal system of transportation. To make this power factor high, the mule is usually hitched to the boat by a long rope. This decreases the angle between the force exerted by the prime mover (mule) and the direction of motion. Likewise, the power factor of a circuit is less when the angle between the current and voltage vectors is small.

If now we combine diagrams 20-b and 20-c by placing the voltage vectors one on top of the other, we have Fig. 20-d which contains one voltage and two current vectors. The two current vectors can be combined by the same method as that used in combining the speeds of the boat, and there results only one current vector which coincides with the voltage vector. Thus by connecting a capacitance in parallel with an inductive circuit the retarding effect of the inductance is neutralized by the accelerating influence of the capacitance and the voltage and current can be brought into coincidence or phase.

These principles have wide application especially in radio circuits. The operation known as tuning is in reality the adjustment of the capacitance and inductance so that their effects are equal and opposite.

In the next article we shall show how

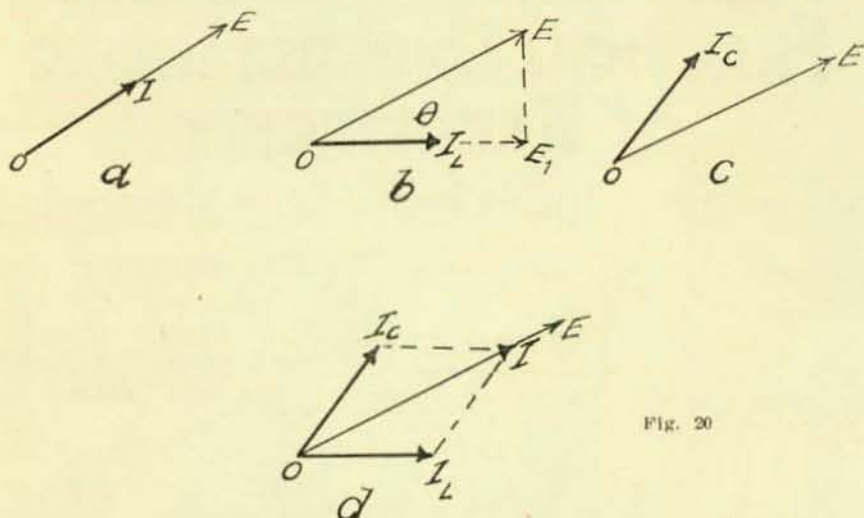


Fig. 20

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 11 TO OCTOBER 10, 1926

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
1	644197	644529	141	208918	208946	313	846345	846360	516	849588	849605	756	387429	387437
4	192632	192655	143	122571	122585	317	263618	263645	517	4689	4697	757	422481	422507
6	381467	381587	145	666861	666920	318	873252	873289	520	202943	202975	760	839050	839054
8	580506	580580	146	223390	223394	321	58808	58829	521	408827	408836	767	62913	62917
10	769747	769781	151	672001	672122	322	97192	97205	524	13801	13860	770	862536	862564
13	262054	262077	151	502386	502500	324	837862		528	44025	44060	771	330271	330282
14	308983	309000	152	432646	432660	325	856451	856454	529	7985	7989	774	820666	820678
14	877651	877655	153	198627	198653	326	876321	876387	532	669007	669043	783	837541	837544
15	120461	120501	154	846808	846820	328	850903	850924	533	537576	537577	784	43056	43080
16	11222	11281	156	27748	27770	329	25348	25368	535	523070	523105	786	853493	
17	608931	609000	159	451990	452036	332	474288	474340	536	446420	446448	787	126722	126728
17	604501	605305	164	536065	536250	333	428076	428148	537	287132	287150	792	42583	42596
18	616721	616945	164	601501	601520	336	53401	53455	538	381903	382017	793	24070	24080
20	425091	425195	169	432165	432177	337	54921	54939	548	848030	848035	794	625930	625934
21	323238	323250	172	674525	674537	338	431601	431614	551	290534	290549	798	824103	824115
21	634501	634508	173	20987	20300	340	476458	476529	553	58220	58233	802	870451	870461
26	890251	890304	175	357550	357580	343	353966	353970	556	91062	91074	809	651594	651600
26	577330	577500	176	221721	221740	344	832243	832248	558	844290	844300	809	705091	705095
27	78318	78328	177	600767	600955	346	43522	43524	560	56801	56832	816	864570	864594
31	172988	173007	178	396824	396846	348	422191	422295	561	18228	18247	817	528620	528738
32	410158	410171	180	276018	276027	349	569277	569590	564	519498	519539	818	846807	846808
33	441075	441088	181	582123	582212	350	432391	432397	567	624751	624795	819	833728	833730
36	500551	500610	183	59418	59435	351	841998	841320	567	291737	291750	825	866912	866927
38	481701	481808	186	284496	284507	352	170769	170787	568	249669	249740	827	39982	39985
39	545794	545850	191	40971	40387	353	412180	412280	569	553501	553635	838	867869	867890
40	746251	746325	192	391204		356	854702	854730	570	505688	505690	840	244698	244715
40	395228	395250	193	56493	56534	358	433801	433837	573	459900	460009	854	198469	198475
41	575791	575900	194	740251	740320	362	867594	867642	574	227162	227201	857	240119	240129
41	636001		194	461981	462000	364	457115	457145	575	247280	247311	858	140069	140107
43	538848	539023	195	636283	636372	365	869647	869678	578	859650	859738	862	860114	860138
45	743298	743313	196	516197	516232	367	627601	627634	584	668692	668946	863	434244	434259
46	376255	376373	197	10921	10929	367	733800		585	3195	3209	864	398628	398673
47	456166	456187	199	781922	781930	368	23547	23557	587	242566	242584	865	399438	399504
48	373291	373496	201	401965	401911	369	370905	370970	588	474158	474256	869	546093	546115
50	609988	607028	207	604999	604301	371	397783	397790	591	19458	19485	874	768911	768941
51	25711	25745	209	126630	126661	373	11791	11750	594	265383	265387	875	392347	392363
52	573371	573370	210	445860	445914	374	874092	874072	596	843067	843080	883	435498	435509
52	636751	637014	211	342511	342580	375	745448	745476	598	842112	842120	885	139458	139480
53	371201	371255	213	255456	255742	376	429318	429328	599	614279	614295	886	76202	76218
55	161885	161908	214	629721	629860	377	349467	349500	601	135581	135617	900	875587	875599
57	133274	133292	218	248643	248660	377	583551	583552	603	860684	860730	902	704113	704140
58	497801	497850	223	266171	266236	379	13221	13231	613	544824	544850	907	831077	831087
58	338011	338124	224	416624	416717	382	229247	229370	617	305831	305870	910	845681	845688
58	615751	615920	225	847292	847314	383	224486	224514	620	628400	628405	912	540798	540899
59	517661	517820	226	471244	471274	384	423947	423957	625	543405	543411	914	854372	854388
62	531731	531970	229	290853	290864	390	670517	670536	627	570864	570881	922	399048	399057
66	615281	615450	230	578306	578360	396	214261	214298	630	863297	863304	929	869067	869015
67	194060	194087	231	701111	701132	397	132331	132356	631	556774	556800	931	862312	862318
68	519287	519314	232	11665	11687	400	338651	338690	636	347547	347572	937	856280	856308
69	23191	23200	233	846987	846703	401	201896	201929	638	367145	367185	946	424444	424449
72	110713	110721	235	870765	870783	402	541702	541795	641	419377	419378	948	24725	24738
73	656342	656363	236	704401	704405	405	20041	20092	642	770341	770363	956	832936	832944
75	7341	7350	237	416998	417000	408	561934	562068	646	829347	829352	958	845303	845308
76	387699	387747	237	855141	855150	411	712005	712037	646	871656		969	676816	676828
77	617472	617642	237	568501	568513	416	607281	607294	648	345361	345452	970	702607	702613
80	856860	856888	239	394056	394062	417	54052	54078	649	384431	384466	970	418798	418800
81	531341	531421	241	375588	375591	418	472164	472212	650	872311	872319	972	875258	875264
84	603751	603868	246	576036	576065	420	85412	85416	651	366567	366583	987	402188	402202
84	544132	544500	247	93845	93866	427	26904	26954	653	57637	57101	991	261627	261643
86	547170	547324	249	866216	866250	428	174440	174454	656	536387	536410	995	97478	97500
88	839822	839844	249	633751	633763	429	251596	251611	659	540685	540692	1002	183677	183714
89	166850	166855	254	752477	752501	431	9454	9461	665	58516	58525	1016	414702	414704
91	40545	40556	255	201644	201650	434	601271		666	128823	128843	1021	850449	850463
93	683965	683980	256	414274	414302	435	528921	528980	668	498836	498865	1024	447183	447198
94	7697	7697	257	40017	40030	439	833774	833778	669	409626	409656	1025	578902	578907
95	558041	558046	258	838513	838524	440	415627	415631	670	274681	274682	1029	427422	427440
96	396488	396609	259	438364	438450	443	734267	734287	675	391901	391940	1032	57928	57940
98	478553	479449	261	581453	581603	449	184103	184123	677	742731	742744	1036	632850	632898
99	597785	597858	262	300556	300624	450	855377	855390	679	27367	27374	1037	347141	347250
100	554280	554289	263	702331	702344	455	871406	871419	680	606713	606719	1042	364346	364350
101	573771	573785	266	97322		456	318121	318150	683	874960	875007	1045	279046	279055
103	406711	407870	268	417187	417199	456	863551	863561	684	479176	479177	1047	534806	534822
104	537751	537920	269	605251	605318	457	759603	759630	685	406033	406040	1054	384511	384515
107	675817	675890	269	120750		458	54696	54717	691	10341	10361	1057	103950	103951
108	486511	486600	273	419079	419086	461	454042	454082	694	600150	600274	1074	422762	422774
109	1441	1455	275	61946	61967	465	601681	601732	695	620307	620328	1086	18869	18894
110	557093	557188	277	213276	213287	466	431501	431540	697	284890	284895	1091	164116	164128
111	41470	41480	278	57399	57426	468	296034	296038	701	99559	99639	1097	374038	374045
113	367862	367886	281	636755	636767	470	839378	839390	702	367187		1099	877379	877391
114	423791	423800	284	571588	571631	471	857993	858014	704	654144	654155	1101	459111	459120

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
91-40555.		651-366571-580.		151-672080, 090, 502438.		466-431511-520.		1057-103950.	
101-573769-770.		669-402625.		153-198650.		481-457863, 458002.		PREVIOUSLY LISTED	
120-677981-987.		702-367186.		175-357550.		492-341826.		MISSING—RECEIVED	
194-461977-980.		767-62916.		201-401907.		560-56808, 56810.		39-545661-792.	
230-578349-350.		864-398659-664.		233-846696.		561-18240.		98-478181-551.	
231-701110.		922-399014-047.		249-866232, 243.		569-553629.		235-876752.	
266-97321.				261-581535.		578-859737.		396-214251-254.	256
329-35366.		VOID		262-300568, 623.		646-820351.		259.	
356-854701.		8-580512.		284-371620.		650-872280.		417-54046-54050.	
373-11747-11749.		20-425096.		293-12926.		665-58516.		440-415625.	
374-874066.		39-545796, 837.		296-861237.		669-402645.		471-857972.	
457-759627-628.		46-376261.		309-522550.		683-874968, 973, 982.		536-446415.	
471-858012.		48-373479.		325-856451.		691-10356-10360.		650-872280.	
524-13830-13831, 13835.		50-607014.		332-474310.		707-574610-620.		660-397846-850.	
13845-13850.		58-338114, 497827.		336-53427.		734-579292.		729-14565.	
13852, 13858.		498186.		349-569417.		794-625932.		818-846802-805.	
13859.		59-517718, 757.		351-841309.		817-528630, 649.		1042-364328.	
529-7984.		60-615352.		362-867004.		819-833733.		1131-6791.	
530-446445.		80-856860.		375-745467.		825-866915.		BLANK	
550-854703, 705, 707.		81-531383.		384-423250, 256.		907-831086.		20-425095.	
708, 710, 712, 720.		98-478355.		400-338673.		1024-447192.		43-539011-020.	
722-725.		127-701421.		405-20086, 20089.		1037-347195.		706-282869-870.	
561-18307, 321-345.		130-670843-844.		418-472182.		1045-279946.			
631-556798-799.		134-505222.		461-454080.					

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 542)

ing and the prizes we all sat around informally drinking tea or coffee and eating little cakes and Miss Martin, president of the Teachers' Federation, talked to us.

"She said that if you wanted to make good unionists out of your children the time to start was mighty early in life. It's then that a parent's influence is strongest. If your little girl knows that the bread she brings home from the grocery store for you has a union label on it or you wouldn't buy it she'll get the habit of asking for union bakery goods. If your young son sees the union label in his play overalls, his shoes, and his cap, when he grows up he'll be asking for union label clothing. A child's

world is made up of little things and all of them are important.

"There still are people—plenty of them—voting the Republican or Democratic ticket because their father and their grandfather did, she said. You don't want your son or daughter to vote for labor candidates merely because you do, but when they get to be twenty-one and have to face the job of earning a living, you want them to know what ticket it's to the interest of working people to vote.

"The schools aren't going to teach them that, Miss Martin said, and the churches aren't. It's up to the parents to form a child's mind when it's right in their hands and easy to form. If they don't do it, someone else will, and then it's likely to be a non-union job."

"You certainly paid attention to teacher!" Lola commented.

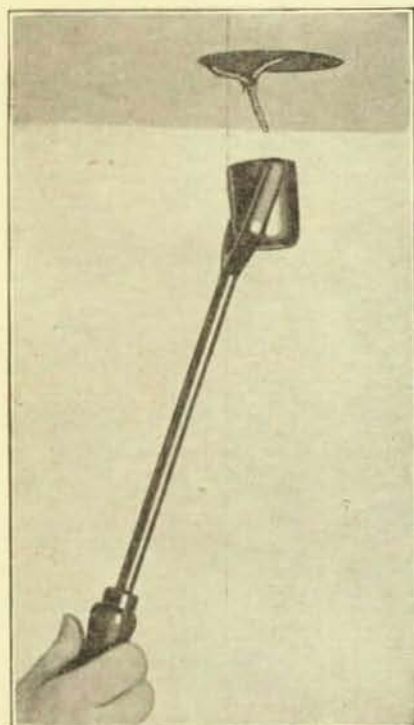
"Naturally, since she said so many things I'd been wishing to hear someone say right out loud, in public. I think she made a good impression."

"Oh, it was all great stuff, your whole party was a marvellous idea," said Lola, appreciatively. "But it must have been a lot of work, wasn't it?"

"Well, of course it didn't just happen by accident, you know. But an auxiliary needs to have something to do. This auxiliary is going to be strong, and active, and growing only so long as we can work hard together and think it's fun."

Read your Journal faithfully, It's your best union friend.

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"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

A REAL TOOL FOR PRACTICAL WIREMEN

Solders and tins joints quickly and easily. Doesn't waste solder, burn the insulation, or smoke the ceiling and walls. Since the swinging cup remains upright under ordinary conditions, danger of painful solder burns is lessened.

The "JIFFY" Dipper will last a lifetime. It will solder from 50 to 75 joints with one heat, due to the specially constructed heat-retaining cup and can be heated over any kind of a flame in two minutes.

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Patented or unpatented tools, electrical devices or "kinks" for the electrical trade.

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THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

OUR CIVILIZATION IS AT STAKE

THE overwhelming necessity for trade union action to meet this condition (i. e. concentration of vast wealth in few hands) is not alone so that the workers may today have better wages, better conditions and fewer hours of labor. It is that civilization itself may be saved from the development of an industrial imperialism, an industrial despotism so enormously powerful, and consequently so arrogant, as to bring about its own destruction and the destruction of what we have achieved for human welfare at the hands of a citizenry no longer able to bear the burden of routine service, at the wheels of production, without voice in their direction.

It is that larger view, that overpowering need for the preservation of human freedom, that must urge us on to a task that involves the very foundations of our organized industrial society.

—COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,
1926 American Federation of Labor Convention.